

RELATION

OF THE

Good and Bad Effects

OF

JOSHUA WARD'S

PILL and DROP.

Exhibited in SIXTY-EIGHT CASES; QUOTATIONS from the Writings of Learned Physicians concerning ARSENICK; Some CASES of Persons who have taken it; and EXPERIMENTS to shew what are the component Principles of *these Pills*.

Introduced with Occurrences shewing the Rise and Progress of this Controversy.

The Whole being an *ESSAY* to discover how far this *Random Practice* of PHYSICK is really useful.

By J. O. S. CLUTTON.

L O N D O N,

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JOHN W. AUSTIN

1903 11 11

P R E F A C E.

AS *Health* is undoubtedly a Matter of the greatest moment to this Life, so all Nations, as well polite as barbarous, have had Persons making that their special Care; and the more any Nation has become refin'd, and discerning, the greater Care has been taken to regulate the Persons taking upon themselves such Care of Health.

SUCH who are under these Regulations, are now call'd *Physicians*, or Persons understanding *Nature*: A Field so copious, and withal so intricate, that our Ancestors, in both *Universities*, thought it too large to be travell'd over in less than fourteen Years. — Such who take upon themselves the Care of Health, without these due and regular Qualifications, are indeed call'd *Physicians*, but more properly *Empyricks*, a Word which, *ex vi termini*, signifies a Practitioner by making of Experiments, and is always used in Contradistinction to the regular Physician, who has a solid foundation of Learning and Knowledge to build on, or, as the Statute of Physicians speaks, *who is groundedly learned, and profoundly studied*.

THERE is a Person in Town who came from abroad, about the Year 1733, and gaining Favor with Persons of Rank, spread his Medi-

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cines, in eight or nine Months, around this Island, in somuch, that he acknowledges to have administred them to *Twenty thousand* Persons, within this small Compass of Time.

HAD his Success with his *Nostrums* been, in any degree, proportionable to the Medicines which are commonly used, I should not have given myself the Trouble of appearing in this publick manner.—Nay further, had it done, or would it do, but ever so little more Good than our common Medicines, I should have been as ready an Advocate in promoting it, as many great Men are at this Time, from a want of truly knowing the Effects of it. 'Tis therefore for their sakes, and the rest of Mankind, that I undertake the ensuing Relation.

WHEN first I doubted the Goodness of this *Panacea*, its Author seemed inclin'd to appeal to the Publick, if not upon medicinal Theory, yet at least upon Fact and Experiment: But he quickly grew weary of this manner of Trial; and, soon after the Publication of *twelve unhappy Cases* in the *Grub-street Journal* of November 28th, 1734, the ill Success of which was imputed to his Medicines, commenced a Prosecution against the Publisher of that *Paper*, by applying to the Court of *King's-Bench* for an *Information*.

THIS could not but surprize me, when I had read in a Paper bearing his Name, p. 82, following, ' That he kept a Journal of extraordinary *Cases*, where his Remedies had the
' good

‘ good Fortune to succeed :’ I hoped, at least, that as *J. W.* had entred into a physical Controversy, he would have pursued the same. I cannot, however, be just to my first Principles, of being *honestly concerned for the publick Good*, if I cease to publish some farther Discoveries on this Head.

THE glorious Topic, *Charity*, has been so often used of late, to abuse the Publick, that I shall lay claim to no more of it in this Treatise, than is visible to every Reader : but the manner of executing it may convince every one, that I have no pecuniary Reward for it; that would, undoubtedly, give just Ground to suspect the Sincerity of any one, who pretends to act out of *Charity*.

As I will in no case relate any thing, which I don’t believe to be true, so, on the other hand, if any thing proves to be false, I declare myself ready to acknowledge it.—

The Facts related I have partly been Eye and Ear-witness to, or receiv’d them upon very sufficient Testimony ; and with these Facts I cannot but think it proper to intermix some Occurrences, such as I think every *Briton* in the Kingdom should know. I shall therefore observe this Method in the following Sheets.

1. GIVE an Account of the manner in which I became acquainted with the Nature and Effects of this celebrated *Pill and Drop*.

2. TWELVE *Cases*, shewing their bad Effects, with their Defence by *Affidavits*, and a particular *Reply* to that Defence.

3. The Prosecution of the Publisher in the *King's-Bench*; the Defence there made; the Judgment of the Court; and a new Action brought for 2000 *l.* in the Court of *Common Pleas*.

4. A Relation of *Cases* of the good Effects of these Remedies; and a Continuation of *Cases* of the bad Effects.

5. SOME Authorities quoted, of the Nature and Effects of ARSENICK, shewing how they resemble the Effects of these *Pills*; and some *Experiments*, shewing plainly what are their component Principles.

As for the *Drop*, I need take no other notice of it, but only suppose, that it is Wine impregnated with the Ingredients of his *Pill*, as the *Sack Vomit* is with *Antimony*.

IF I am thought tedious in this Relation, it may thus be excused, that it is to discover the Truth, that People may judge of the Cause by the Effects.

IT is worth the Reader's while to examine a History which *M. Dionis* gives of *Empyricks* in his Time, *Course of Chyrurgical Operations*, p. 435, to 440, printed this Year, 1736.

SUFFER me now to conclude with the Words of that eminent Professor Dr. *Sthall*, in his *Opusculum Chymico-Physico-Medicum*, from p. 430, to 470, who, it seems, was under the same Concern for the publick Good, where he gives *Histories* and *Cases* of Persons who have taken *Arsenick*, and bitterly inveighs against such dangerous Practices. *La Febure*,
Leme-

Lemery, and most of the Chymical Writers, do so likewise.

PAGE 433, &c. Dr. *Stball* speaks after this Manner: ‘ But as we are certain, that such Crimes will never appear in the Administration of Physick, by its skilful Cultivators, and Artists; and as we hope that such unskilful Practitioners will never be acknowledged by any for *Physicians*, but for *Monsters* and *Poisoners*, who, being instigated and blinded by those who pursue the Wickedness before-mentioned, suffer themselves to be carried on to *Paricides* and clandestine Murders (which may the *Divine Justice* never permit to remain unknown, or unpunished. !)

‘ So we ought chiefly to take care, lest, by means of suspicious and poisonous Remedies, we be drawn indirectly, and as it were inadvertently into such Crimes.

‘ OF which kind indeed, since at this Day, by the worst Advice, and most fatal Consequence, the Efficacy of *white Arsenick*, the most certain and obstinate of *Mineral Poisons*, has been industriously spread abroad, as able to remove those gentle *Fevers*, which are merely *intermitting*, and more especially *Tertians*; and since a dismal Consequence of the Use of it cannot but here and there happen, of which I myself have met with several Instances; —

‘ I COULD not therefore restrain myself from at length publickly accusing this worst
‘ of

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‘ of Impostures, either in the unlearned or
 ‘ learned Practitioners, and from endeavour-
 ‘ ing both to dissuade *Physicians* from the in-
 ‘ advertent Commission of this detestable
 ‘ Wickedness; and also to recommend to
 ‘ their Patients a necessary Circumspection and
 ‘ Caution, that they may avoid the swallow-
 ‘ ing of *Poison* instead of a *Remedy*. That
 ‘ both which may succeed well, and procure
 ‘ some Advantage, I humbly beg the Blessing
 ‘ of the *Most High!*’

ERRATA.

Page 12. l. 21. for 3000 r. 300. P. 36. l. 39. r. *poor old*
Man. P. 57. l. 28. for p. 34. 5. r. p. 28. P. 58. l. 18. for
 p. 23. r. p. 8. P. 65. l. 15. for *Shipley* r. *Shipton*.

SECTION

SECTION I.

Some Account of the manner, in which the Author first came acquainted with the Nature and Effects of these famous Medicines.

AT the beginning of the Year 1732, a Gentlewoman, who had often been my Patient, being newly return'd from *France*, looked much better in Health than usual: Upon my congratulating her, and expressing some Surprize at it, she said, "It was intirely owing to Mr. WARD's *Drop*, which she had taken only twice; a pleasant Medicine, being *one Drop* given in a Spoonful of Sack." She then related the manner of its Operation, which I thought very singular, and I believe the Reader will think so too.

THE *Drop*, she said, was given her about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon; and being put into a warm Bed, in half an Hour's Time, she felt a warm Glowing all over her; and then drinking some Sack-whey, she fell into a Sweat, which increased to such a violent Degree, that it ran quite thro' the Bed down upon the Floor. All the Time of this Operation she felt not the least Fatigue or Dejection of Spirits; but on the contrary they were more alert, and brisk. The Sweat being over in four Hours, she got up, dress'd, went into Company, and danc'd more vigorously than usual:

But, what was stranger still, the next Day, at the very same Hour, the Sweat came on again, and lasted two Hours; and even the third Day returned at the same Time, and lasted one Hour.

THE Gentleman, her Husband, was present, and joined in this Account: Whom knowing to be a great Scholar, and especially in the Physical Way, I thought that they could not be both mistaken, and by this Means I was prepossessed with a most high Opinion of the *Drop*; for, at that Time, I had heard nothing of the *Pill*. I imagin'd that a Medicine, which could make such a Discharge, and yet not only not depress, but even elevate the Spirits, would in all probability cure all Diseases; and I was vastly pleased with the Promise made me by this Gentleman, that he would procure me the Receipt.

ABOUT *Midsummer*, 1733, he communicated to me a Receipt, which as soon as I had read, I told him it was GLAUBER'S Method to concentrate *Spirit of Nitre*. Upon examining it further, I doubted a little of its Efficacy in so small a Quantity as *one Drop*; but, thought I, they may talk of *one*, and put in *ten*; and, if that will answer the Account given, the Difference signifies but little. Upon this I went to work, and according to the Direction in the Receipt, dissolv'd *Zink* in *Sp. Nitri per se extr.* exhal'd the Phlegm in a Glass Retort, chang'd the Receiver, and luting another very close, urg'd the Fire to the last Degree, and the *Drop* was in the Receiver.

THIS carefully put up, I try'd from 1 to 20 Drops — but alas! this would do no more than the *Spirit of Nitre* would have done in a greater Quantity, before it was thus concentrated: It promoted Sweat, as all Acids generally do; but in no other extraordinary manner, than as it is so much stronger than common *Sp. Nitri per se*.

As this Gentlewoman mentioned nothing of being sick, or vomiting, or purging, or being ruffled in any manner whatever, I did not think it very unnatural to expect a diaphoretick Quality from this Preparation, having frequently seen such Effects from Acids: But it is certain this would not do any thing like what she related of the *Drop*, and the different Effects evidently shew'd that it was not this Preparation. Finding therefore no uncommon Efficacy in this *new*, or rather *old* Preparation, I laid it aside for more proper uses.

ABOUT *Midsummer*, 1734, a Gentleman, who was a great Promoter of the Fame of the *Drop*, and *Pill*, (which now bore equal Character with the other) was often in Company speaking of the great Cures they had perform'd. I had then a Gentlewoman in a *Leprosy* for my Patient, who had been under the Direction of an eminent Physician some Months, but was not at all better. I propos'd to this Gentleman (who I hear is now Governour of W — D's *Hospital*) to try the *Pill*, or *Drop*, on this Person; having at that Time heard but little of any rough Effect it had, and being very willing to give up my own private Advantage, to the hopes of having my Patient cured by this new Medicine, since I despair'd ever to see this effected by any common one.

HE agreed to undertake the Cure, and went with me to the Patient, who lived near *Bloomsbury-Square*: But when he had given her hopes of Cure, she talk'd of the manner of paying for it, and offer'd him *five Guineas* when she was well; telling him that her Circumstances would not allow her to be at much more Expence. This he refus'd, and demanded *two Guineas* down, and *five* more when she was cured; but that was not agreed to, and so they parted.

As we went from the House, I urg'd this Gentleman to try the *Pills* (which he assured me would cure a *Leprosy*) on the Prospect of curing her, and receiving *five Guineas* for *Pills*, which in all Probability could not cost a *Half-penny* a piece: but all I said did not prevail.

FROM hence I began to suspect that this Gentleman did not really think that the *Pill* would cure her; otherwise this Refusal seemed not very consistent with Prudence. This put me upon further Enquiry, and in a few Months I was informed of many *Cases* wherein both *Pill* and *Drop* had been given, and of the manner how the Patients had been treated.

THREE or four of my own Acquaintance went to the Administerer of these Remedies for slight Ailments; two of whom had like to have been kill'd, and apply'd to me for Assistance: An Account of one of them is given in CASE I. and of the other in CASES XXXI. XXXV. XXXVII. With these *Cases*, and others which I had from Persons of undoubted Reputation, I was so affected, that I thought it my Duty to scrutinize pretty closely into such a dangerous Medicine, which had gain'd such a Character. While I was in this Pursuit I was suddenly surpris'd with the two following Letters in the *Daily Advertiser*, dated Nov. 15th, 1734.

‘ To the Author of the DAILY ADVERTISER.

‘ S I R,

‘ I HAVE hitherto declin'd making publick
 ‘ mention of the Success which has attended
 ‘ my Endeavours to relieve the Afflicted; but the
 ‘ Testimony of so great a Man as the Lord Chief
 ‘ Baron *Reynolds*, and that Humanity, that
 ‘ generous and tender Concern for the Publick,

' which determin'd so high a Magistrate, in the
 ' midst of so much Business, to draw up so long a
 ' Case, with his own Hand, is an Honour done
 ' me too great not to inspire some little Vanity,
 ' and an Example of publick Spirit too bright to
 ' be stifled: Wherefore, as I have the Lord Chief
 ' Baron's Leave, I beg you will insert the inclosed
 ' Letter and Case in your next Paper, and you
 ' will very much oblige,

' S I R,

' *Your Obedient Servant,*

' J O S H U A W A R D.

' *To Mr. Ward, at his House in Pall-Mall.*

' S I R,

' **T** H E surprising Cure your *Drops* have lately
 ' done on a Servant of mine, makes me
 ' flatter myself that an authentick Account of the
 ' Circumstances which have attended it, may be
 ' some Satisfaction to you, as well as of Use to
 ' the rest of the World, who may thereby be di-
 ' rected to an effectual Remedy in a very desperate
 ' Distemper, where the ordinary Prescriptions so
 ' seldom succeed; I have accordingly inclosed the
 ' Case, drawn up with an Exactness in point of
 ' Fact, for which I desire my Credit may be
 ' look'd upon as a Guarantee, and which I en-
 ' tirely submit to your Disposal. I am,

' S I R,

' *Red-Lyon-Square, Your most obedient*

' *Nov. 1, 1734. Humble Servant,*

' J A. R E Y N O L D S.

The CASE of MARY BETTS, aged 26.

‘ **M**ARY BETTS, a young Country Maid,
 ‘ Servant in the Lord Chief Baron *Reynolds’s*
 ‘ Family, and constantly resident at his House
 ‘ in *St. Edmonds-bury, Suffolk*, being naturally
 ‘ of a weakly Constitution, and labouring for some
 ‘ time under an ill Habit of Body, was on *Whit-*
 ‘ *sunday* last suddenly struck with a Dead-Palsy,
 ‘ which intirely depriv’d her of the Use of her
 ‘ Limbs: Mrs. *Reynolds* (the Lord Chief Baron’s
 ‘ Lady) who was then at *London*, being inform’d
 ‘ of this Misfortune, gave immediate Orders that
 ‘ the Maid should have all the Assistance which
 ‘ the Place where she resided could afford; and
 ‘ she was accordingly attended, not only by a very
 ‘ experienc’d Apothecary, but by an eminent and
 ‘ skilful Physician there, who for near two Months
 ‘ together apply’d all the external and internal
 ‘ Remedies which the regular Practice of Physick
 ‘ could suggest, and at last even a Salivation was
 ‘ enter’d on, but all in vain; so that the poor
 ‘ Maid, after having undergone all the most
 ‘ troublesome Courses, was not only emaciated
 ‘ almost to the Degree of a Skeleton, but had en-
 ‘ tirely lost all muscular Motion, insomuch that
 ‘ whenever she found herself inclin’d to sleep, her
 ‘ Nurse was oblig’d to pull down her Eye-lids,
 ‘ and to raise them again whenever she was dispos’d
 ‘ to lie awake; her upper Lip was falln over her
 ‘ under one, which was necessary to be remov’d as
 ‘ often as they administer’d either Physick or
 ‘ Aliment to her, and her Voice was very in-
 ‘ distinct, and almost inarticulate; and altho’ the
 ‘ poor Creature was under the utmost Agony of
 ‘ Mind, resulting from the Consideration of the
 ‘ deplorable Condition to which she found herself

' reduc'd, yet she had not Strength enough in her
 ' Muscles to compress the Glands of the Eye so as
 ' to force a Tear: Her Legs and Thighs were
 ' absolutely cold, nor could any Degree of Warmth
 ' be produced therein by the strongest Applications,
 ' and were by those about her thought to be en-
 ' tirely dead; there was likewise a total Suppression
 ' of the Menfes from the Time she was first seiz'd
 ' with this Paralytick Disorder, and which the
 ' most powerful Emmenagogues could never re-
 ' move. In this melancholy Situation she was left
 ' by the Doctor as absolutely incurable; when
 ' Mrs. *Reynolds* hearing of the surprizing Success of
 ' Mr. *Ward's Drops* in many desperate Cases, was
 ' resolved to make an Experiment of their Effect
 ' in this; and accordingly on her Return to *Bury*,
 ' about the latter end of *July* last, she took with
 ' her two of Mr. *Ward's Drops*, and the same
 ' Number of his *Pills*, and (with the Doctor's
 ' Approbation) immediately administer'd one of
 ' the *Drops* to the Maid, which, after having
 ' operated as an Emetick, threw her into a very
 ' plentiful Sweat, in which her Legs and Thighs
 ' had much the most remarkable Share: This
 ' lasted about five or six Hours; and the next
 ' Morning, after her having taken some warm
 ' Broth, return'd again to a Degree equal to what
 ' she had sustain'd the preceding Day, and there-
 ' upon the Maid found herself in some measure
 ' reliev'd. Mrs. *Reynolds* upon this, after two or
 ' three Days Interval, gave her one of the *Pills*,
 ' which had so violent an Operation, both as an
 ' Emetick and a Cathartick, that the Maid,
 ' weakned to the last Degree by her former long
 ' Course of Physick, was for twelve Hours together
 ' with Difficulty kept alive; this however brought
 ' down the Menfes, which have ever since (though
 ' with some little Irregularity) observ'd their usual
 ' Periods,

' Periods, and she found herself very remarkably
 ' amended : Thereupon Mrs. *Reynolds*, after a
 ' Weeks Intermiſſion, repeated the *Drop*, and
 ' afterwards in like Manner the *Pill*, both which
 ' had then a much milder Effect ; eight more of
 ' the *Drops* (which was the Form the Maid moſt
 ' approved) were then ſent for from Mr. *Ward*,
 ' ſix of which, at about a Week's Interval each,
 ' ſhe has ſince regularly ſubmitted to take, and
 ' with ſo miraculous a Succeſs, that ſhe is now
 ' perfectly well, has diſmiſs'd her Nurſe, dreſſes
 ' herſelf without any Aſſiſtance, ſpeaks very
 ' diſtinctly, walks about the Houſe and Gardens,
 ' takes the Air abroad when the Weather permits,
 ' can manage her Needle, and do all ſorts of Work
 ' where any great Strength is not requir'd, hath a
 ' good Appetite and Diſteſtion, and finds her
 ' Strength as well as her Fleſh increaſing as faſt as
 ' 'tis poſſible to be expected in one who had been
 ' ſo far reduced by her former Diſtemper, and by
 ' the many rough, though ineffectual Methods of
 ' Cure, which ſhe had ſo long undergone.

' Nov. 1, 1734.

J A. R E Y N O L D S.

I SHALL only remark on the whole of this
Letter, that this Honourable Gentleman was un-
 doubtedly of Opinion that this was a great Cure,
 and very probably he had heard of ſome others ;
 and hence we may eaſily imagine how ready a
 beneficent and generous Mind would be to promote
 the Uſe of a Medicine which appear'd ſo efficacious.
 But it was with no ſmall Concern, that I ſaw a
 Perſon of his excellent Character recommend a
 Medicine, which even at that Time I knew, by
 ſufficient Proof, was too harſh and violent to be
 dealt about indiſcriminately, by One who had not
 a proper Qualification in the Art of Phyſick ; and

when I consider'd the Consequence of such a Recommendation I was deeply affected with the Hazard to which Multitudes must be expos'd, thought I could do no less, as a Christian, than publish some CASES representing the bad Effects of these Medicines, to prevent People from running unadvisedly into Destruction.

WHILE these were preparing, an Opportunity fell in my way of having some Conversation with the Publisher of these Medicines, and which I very gladly embrac'd. It was on *Wednesday*, (so call'd) *Nov. 27, 1734*, when about nine in the Morning, I was sent for to the Sign of the *Two Blue Posts, Holborn*, where I found a Gentleman about fifty Years of Age in Bed, crying out with Pains in his Stomach and Belly, which were swell'd and sore. He said, that he was us'd to have the *Gravel*, and supposed his Illness proceeded from thence. I ask'd such Questions as were necessary to distinguish a *simple Cholick*, from a *Stone Cholick*; and declar'd my Sentiments, that I thought the latter was not his Case. Upon my examining more particularly into the Cause of his Distemper, my Neighbour, whose Name I since learnt is *J. SMITH*, continually turn'd my thoughts upon his own Notions of the *Gravel*, and endeavour'd to lead me off from further Enquiry. In the mean Time, casting my Eyes upon a Chest of Drawers, I perceiv'd about twelve Bottles, which, by their Size and Shape, I concluded might come with the *Drop*.

I THEN ask'd him, if those were not *W—'s Drops*, he said, Yes. I hope, said I, thou hast not taken any of them; Sir, said he, I'll tell you, I have been us'd to take *Mr. W——'s Pill and Drop*, for a breaking out on my Breast, and on *Sunday Morning* (the 24th) I took a *Pill*: some Veal was getting ready for my Dinner, but the

Pill having work'd me pretty much, and being hungry I din'd with the Family, and was too bold, and eat Greens. About two in the Morning I was very much grip'd, and had little Rest that Night, the Pains returning at different Times; which made me next Day to take both a *Pill* and a *Drop*, in hopes to carry all off; these vomited me once, and purg'd me very well, and the while they were working I was easy: But my Pains returned again in the Evening, and continued all Night, and so till this Time, (the 27th.)

J. Mason, a Surgeon in the Neighbourhood, had sent him from my Shop an *oily Draught* on the 25th at Night, and an *Anodyne Bolus* with *Philon*. on the 26th at Night, which, as I remember, gave him some Interval of Ease: But this being the 4th Day, and he being feverish, and very thirsty, and his Stomach and Bowels seeming plainly to be inflam'd, and convuls'd; I look'd upon his Case to be very dangerous, and advised him to a Physician, but not being able to persuade him, when I had fully explain'd, as I thought, the Nature of the *Pill*, and how likely it was to produce such Effects, I departed; having first agreed to send him a *Clyster* to mollify, and lubricate his Bowels, and a *Draught* to settle his Stomach.

As I went from his Door I met in the Street *J. W*——, and seeing him go in, I thought it a very proper Opportunity to see how he could justify himself in this one Example of the dangerous Effects of his Medicines: So taking my Neighbour *Mason* the Surgeon along with me, who lives a few Doors from this House, I went into the Room, and after the usual Salutation I address'd myself to my Patient in this Manner.

NEIGHBOUR *Smith*, I am return'd with my Neighbour *Mason*, to desire thee to have the Advice of a Physician. I do assure thee, that I look

upon thy Case to be very dangerous: Thou hast taken *W*——'s *Pill* and *Drop*, which seem to be made of the violent Antimonial Preparations. The first Dose abraded the *Mucus* of the Stomach and Bowels, and yet was not discharged from off the *Fibres*, the second then must fall closer to the Coats of the Stomach, and affect the *Fibres* yet stronger, which it has done, and brought on Convulsions, Inflammation, Swelling, and those violent Pains, which are too commonly the Beginning of Mortifications.

J—— *W*—— then rose up, and answer'd me to this Effect, — Sir, my name is *W*——, I am the Person you speak of, and what you say has Nothing in it; I have brought Mr. *Smith* a Remedy which will Cure him presently, if he will take it; but you *Apothecaries* and *Physicians*, all exclaim against my Remedies; I hear them Curse me as they go by my Door. — But I give my Remedies to the Poor *gratis*, and have an *Hospital*, which has twenty Beds in it; where I support poor Creatures which are turn'd off by *Physicians*, and *Apothecaries*: But because I have attain'd to some Knowledge in *Physick* and *Chymistry*, and give my Remedies away to Crowds which come to my Door, you are all mad with me.

J. C. This is not a proper Place, Friend *W*——, to controvert such Points in, before a Patient in such Torture. But if Thou wilt go with me to the *Castle Tavern*, just by, I'll gladly spend a couple of Hours with Thee, that I may be inform'd what Knowledge Thou hast in *Physick* and *Chymistry*. Now I don't pretend to be a *Physician*, I am an *Apothecary*, who cannot, however, be quite ignorant of the Art of *Physick*; but I am a profess'd *Chymist*.

J. W. Sir, I have other Business to follow. My Time is very closely employ'd to wait on my

poor People. -I rise at four o' Clock in the Morning, and am a mere Slave for the Good of Mankind ; I don't do this for Profit: What I receive of the Rich, I lay out on the Poor.

J. C. Thou may'st perhaps bring some People to believe this ; but it would be difficult to persuade me into it.

J. W. Sir, I'd have you know, that I have kept my Coach and Six, as well as others ; but I have seen the Folly and Vanity of it ; and if I have one Guinea left at the Year's End, 'tis all I desire : The Money which I receive I soon dispose of again to relieve the Poor. When I was in *France*, my Remedies had done such Cures upon Numbers, that I was forc'd to go in By-Ways, to avoid some Streets, where Crowds of poor People would be kneeling down, and holding up their Hands to pray for Me.

J. C. The Poor will alway crowd to those who will give any thing away, and thy *Pills* cannot be dear ; One may make 3 or 400 for a Penny, of some strong Things which may be us'd in Physick. Thy way of giving Medicines to the Poor has undoubtedly a further Design in it than bare Charity.

J. W. What Design could I have in giving them away, besides Charity ? I shall not mind your Clamour, but go on to relieve the Poor.

J. C. If thy Remedies did so much Good there, they have done a great deal of Hurt here.

J. W. I don't know of any Hurt they have done. I am continually follow'd with Prayers and Thanks for the Good which they do.

J. C. I will then tell Thee some Instances of Hurt, and mention'd *Gilbert*, in *Essex Street*, CASE XII. following, and several others.

J. W. It is a Wonder, Sir, that you should hear of so much Hurt done by my Remedies,
and

and that I should not. If you will come to my House, you may see me any Day give them to Children no older than that little One, (pointing to a Child about three Years old, in a Woman's Arms)

J. C. That is an undoubted Proof of thy Ignorance in Physick. Thy Medicines often act in the same violent Manner as the worst of Poisons.

J. W. Do you say then that my Remedies are Poison?

J. C. I think them so. The Effect they have had on the Patient I have mentioned, plainly show they are so, and likewise the Dose they are given in: There being no Poison yet known, of which a Man may not take one Grain at a time, with as little Hazard as thy *Pill*. Some *Antimonial* Preparations are reckon'd Poisons, as the *Glass of Antimony* in particular, that acts in as small a Dose, and in such a violent Manner, as thy *Pill*; and for that Reason *Physicians* very rarely prescribe it.

J. W. I'll take my Oath on it, there's not one bit of *Antimony* in it.

J. C. This poor Gentleman is an Instance of it's virulent Nature; common, moderate Physick never leaves such ill Effects, especially when it has work'd, and the Patient has wash'd it off with Gruel, or some other soft Liquid, as I perceive was very carefully endeavour'd here. *Rhubarb*, or other wholesome Physick may gripe, and make one sick before it passes off, but never does so afterwards.

J. W. Sir, you must not impute that to my Remedies, but to the Greens which he eat.

J. C. Friend W——, I am a little better acquainted with the Operation of Medicines, than to be so amus'd. The Greens I own might cause some Flatulency, even after the Physick was work'd off, but this would soon have come upwards or downwards.

downwards in a Man of his hearty Constitution. We don't use to bid our Patients refrain from Greens, or any thing else after the Physick prescrib'd by Physicians has worked well: Nor do I in myself observe that Caution when I take Physick.—This shows the Difference between thy Medicines, and those which Physicians give.

J. W. But I always forbid the eating of Greens, or Fruit, upon the taking of my Remedies.

J. C. That shows, that thy Remedies, as thou lovest to call them, are of a more poisonous Nature than ours, and from thence I know, that they are made of some Metal or Mineral; *Antimony* the most likely; and by another Direction of thine, it appears more probable, because thou orderest them to put Salt in their Gruel, when it vomits too much; this is not usually done but in *Antimonial* Preparations.

J. W. I believe Mr. *Smith* has given my Remedies to 4000 People, Han't you, Mr. *Smith*? He answer'd—Yes, and we have not seen any of these ill Effects from them.

J. C. As thy Medicine is plainly mineral, or metallick, it will generally stick close for several Days, to the Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels tho' washed with warm Liquids, as in this Gentle man; and it is a great Wonder, if it does not always stick in this manner, when so loosely directed by an unlearned Hand. For I now plainly see, that thou hast scarce any Knowledge at all in Physick; and earnestly advise my Neighbour to a Physican's Advice.

J. W. You may talk Sir, as you please, But I don't doubt but to get Mr. *Smith* soon well with what I have brought him now.

J. C. If what thou hast brought be of the same Nature with what he has taken, I am utterly against it; but I will take my Leave now, and be

my Neighbour's Pardon for giving him so much Trouble ; and if I don't hear from him before 4 in the Afternoon, I will wait on him to know his Resolution. It was now just 11.

At 4 o'Clock I went, and found my Patient in the same groaning Condition. He had not taken *W——d's* Dose, yet was still averse to a Physician's Advice ; I desired Leave to taste *W——d's* Potion ; which was about 2 Ounces of an ordinary Proof Spirit aromatiz'd like Geneva, and impregnated, I am pretty certain, with some mineral Sulphur ; for I very plainly felt the irritating Particles upon the Glands of my Tongue and Throat. I told my Neighbour, that I thought it as much as his Life was worth to take that Potion ; that I could not acquit my Conscience as a Christian, if I did not deal sincerely with him ; for the *Pill* or *Drop* was very plainly to be tasted in that Bottle. He then said, that he would not take it, being partly influenced by the Nurse (or some good Woman) who had heard our former Conference, and with Tears begg'd that he would keep to my Direction. I then sent the following, which my Servant who administered it, has copy'd from my Day-Book.

℞ Decoct. Com. pro Enem. ℥x. ol. Chamæmel.
 ℥j. Syr. de Alth. Elect. Lenitivā ℥j. f. Enema quamprimum injiciend.

℞ Salis Absinth. ℥℥ succ. Limon. ℥j. Aq. Menth.
 ℥j. m. cap. finita Enemat. Operatione.

I added no Opiate to the Draught, fearing it might confirm the Constipation of his Bowels.

This emolent Clyster had the desir'd Effect ; for as I remember he had had no Stool for 2 Days, but what was procured by a Clyster. This Account received when I went at 8 that Night, but the Draught was not taken ; I had not been with him

many Minutes, when *W——m W——d*, Brother to *J——a W——d* came in, and I am informed, that his Brother *J——a* was in a Coach below.

I then observ'd *W——m W——d* to whisper with the Patient, directing what he should take, and how manage himself; whence it appeared that they had no liking to have either Physician or Apothecary concern'd with them. However, to shew that my Conduct with Relation to the Patient required no Secrecy, I readily told *W——m W——d* what the Draught which I had sent him was made of. He objected to the Lemon in it; but I put him in Mind, that the Acid was neutralized by the Alkali of the Wormwood, which he seem'd not to understand, and very shyly took a hasty Leave. I thought it time to take leave also, which I did after this Manner;—I perceive Neighbour, that thou wilt neither keep to my Advice, nor have a Physician; I wish thee heartily well, and if thou would'st have me come again, pray send for me.

I have been somewhat the longer in giving an Account of this Affair, because I know it has been misrepresented.

SECTION II.

TWELVE CASES *shewing the bad Effects of J—— W——'s Medicines, together with his Defence by Affidavits in Answer to those Cases, and a particular Reply to that Defence.*

THE following *Twelve Cases* were published Nov. 28, 1734, in the *Grub-street Journal*, No 257.

‘ Mr. BAVIUS,

AS an honest concern for the public good, is my only inducement to send you some account of the effects and nature of WARD's Medicines, which the late Letter under the Lord Chief Baron's own hand, printed several times, has now made altogether necessary; I doubt not but you will readily give it a place in your Paper.

‘ Had not that honourable Gentleman assured us, that the *Case* he has there given was exactly true, one might query, how a Gentleman of his profession could ascertain, *That all, which the regular practice of physic, could suggest*, had been tryed unsuccessfully, before the patient used WARD's *Nostrum*. It would be thought vanity, D even

‘ even in the physician himself who attended her,
 ‘ to assert this.

‘ But passing over this, and other inaccuracies
 ‘ and deficiencies in the Case, it will be a sufficient
 ‘ discouragement from the use of so dangerous a
 ‘ remedy (under the operation of which this very
 ‘ patient *was with difficulty kept alive for 12 hours*
 ‘ together) if I First relate a Case or two, wherein
 ‘ WARD’S *pill* and *drop* occasioned a paralytic
 ‘ disorder, in opposition to this Case of the Baron’s.
 ‘ 2dly, Some others, out of the many I am ac-
 ‘ quainted with, where death has quickly ensued
 ‘ upon, or been much hastened by the taking of
 ‘ them. 3dly, If I shew that this famed *nosirum*
 ‘ is a real poison. And 4thly, to what tribe it
 ‘ belongs.

‘ CASE I. A gentleman of a middle age, of
 ‘ a very robust and strong habit of body, having
 ‘ no other disorder but some of the common symp-
 ‘ toms of the scurvy, was about 3 months ago
 ‘ brought to take one of these drops and two of
 ‘ the pills. The *drop* worked very roughly; but
 ‘ he went on, in hopes of being made quite sound
 ‘ by this pretended *Catholicon*, and took one *pill*.
 ‘ That carried on the disturbance, and so shook
 ‘ his constitution, that he broke out all over his
 ‘ body; with many other disorders, too tedious to
 ‘ mention. He goes to WARD himself, tells him his
 ‘ complaints, and asks farther advice, which was
 ‘ given him, That he must take more pills. He
 ‘ bought four more; but upon taking one, became
 ‘ so shatter’d with its violence that his under jaw
 ‘ became paralytic; so that without the assistance
 ‘ of his hand, he could not move it up or down.
 ‘ the eruptions increased and grew troublesome,
 ‘ some parts leaking a sharp ichor. He recovered

the use of his jaw in a little time, but languish'd, with vain hopes, that other disorders would mend. But the tendons of his insteps and of the backs of his hands swelled: he had a general weakness of his joints all over his body, the tendonous parts apt to swell upon any little exercise, and be painful. His head grew much disturbed; he almost lost his hearing of his right Ear, and had a continual Noise in it; his eyes grew watry and sore, and so weak he could not read five minutes at a time, without pain and smarting. In this declining state he fell into a fever about 3 weeks ago; but by safer remedies is recovered, only those ill effects of WARD's medicines are not yet removed. ——— Those who are curious to know this gentleman's name, may inquire of the printer.

‘ CASE II. Mrs. TEMPRO, servant to FRANCIS WHITWORTH, Esq; in Clifford street, Burlington-gardens, aged 35, had some wandring pains, and other small complaints about last Whitsuntide. She took one dose of WARD's *Nostrum*, which vomited and purged her very much, and so affected her nerves, that one of her hands became numb'd upon it. She took a second, and that was so violent, it threw her into strong convulsions, and brought a confirmed palsy upon both her hands and arms, so that she could make no manner of use of them, attended with grievous sickness, and vomiting almost continually. She apply'd for relief to those in the physical way near hand, for she was then in one of the Lodges in Windsor-forest; but they being unable to relieve her, she was brought to London about the 2d of Oct. has received some benefit here, and is in a way of recovery.

‘ I shall in the 2d place relate some cases which
‘ have proved mortal.

‘ CASE III. ELIZ. MOOR, servant to Mrs
‘ BURTON, in King’s-street, near St. Ann’s church
‘ aged 34. subject to hysteric fits, advised with Mr
‘ WARD first of all on *Friday, July 5, 1734*: he
‘ ordered her to take his *pill*, she took one that
‘ night, which had no operation at all, so that she
‘ went about her business. The *Tuesday* night fol
‘ lowing she took another, which operated no more
‘ than the first. Then she went to Mr. WARD
‘ again, who advised her to take another, which
‘ she did the next *Wednesday* night, being *July* the
‘ 10th; this operated no more than the others that
‘ night; but the next day she was taken very ill at
‘ a neighbour’s house, and was brought home in a
‘ coach, screaming and crying out of an intolerable
‘ pain in her stomach and guts, declaring to her
‘ friends who stood by, that the *pill* had killed her.
‘ Her pulse was scarcely to be felt, she had cold
‘ sweats, fell into convulsions, and died about 3
‘ o’clock on *Friday* morning the 12th.

‘ CASE IV. HESTER STAPS, a waiter at the
‘ Bagnio, Charing-cross, aged about 45, of a mo
‘ derate strong constitution, and troubled with no
‘ other distemper, but some small scorbutic pim
‘ ples, which used to break out spring and fall
‘ would needs try WARD’s *Panacea*. The fir
‘ dose she say’d vomited and purged her times be
‘ yond numbering, and brought upon her man
‘ disorders: she hoping, that repeating the like
‘ medicine would cure them, took a third dose
‘ but instead of curing them, it brought on a vi
‘ lent disorder and pain in her head, loss of app
‘ tite, an inward continual fever, or fever on t
‘ spirits, with great dejections and lowness of sp
‘ rits, and continual griping pain in her bowe
‘ S

‘ She grew from hence pleuretic and pthifical. But
 ‘ more than all these, the third dose threw out all
 ‘ over her body a most violent leprosy. This
 ‘ disease she never had any sign of before, but now
 ‘ it was so violent, that the scales which came off
 ‘ her were very offensive. Thus she miserably
 ‘ wasted away, and the beginning of this month
 ‘ died; which was about two months from her ta-
 ‘ king the third dose from WARD.

‘ CASES V and VI. JOHN WOOTEN, aged
 ‘ 36, and DANIEL his brother 34, being pthifical,
 ‘ took WARD’s *drop*; and DANIEL took one of
 ‘ his pills besides. They both had the *drop* mixed
 ‘ in a decoction of raisins, which they took near
 ‘ two months, but grew much worse; and DANIEL’s
 ‘ *pill* burst a vessel within him in the working,
 ‘ and forced up a quantity of blood. He died a-
 ‘ bout 4 days after, and his brother JOHN the next
 ‘ day. They were chair-men in Lumley-court in
 ‘ the Strand.

‘ CASE VII. Mr. T. KING, baker in St. Giles’s,
 ‘ about 40 years old, was consumptive, but with
 ‘ the direction of an eminent physician, grew better.
 ‘ He took one of WARD’s pills the 23d of *July*
 ‘ last; which vomited him for 3 days, then turned
 ‘ downwards, and purged him as much, till it
 ‘ brought a quantity of blood with his stools; and
 ‘ the 1st of *August* he died.

‘ CASE VIII. SAMUEL GRAY, middle aged,
 ‘ being ill of a consumption in the parish Work-
 ‘ house of St. Geo. Hanover-square, would needs
 ‘ take WARD’s medicine; he died within an hour
 ‘ after taking the 2d dose.

‘ CASE IX. MARCUM CAMBELL, about 40
 ‘ years old, of Patin-street, Hanover-square; ha-
 ‘ ving an ague, took 6 doses of Ward’s medicine;
 ‘ but was made so ill by them, that being sent 3
 ‘ days after to the Infirmary at Hyde-park-corner,

‘ he

‘ he could not there be relieved, but died in 5
‘ days.

‘ C A S E X. MRS. MAGEE’s daughter, of
‘ Carnaby market, about 5 years of age, was
‘ only ill of a rash, took 3 doses, and died the next
‘ morning after taking the third dose; it never ope-
‘ rating with her.

‘ C A S E XI. ANNE EVING, servant to Mr.
‘ BURTON, Conduit-street, about 30 years old, had
‘ only scrophulous tumours in her neck, took 5 do-
‘ ses of WARD’s medicines, and died two days af-
‘ ter taking the last dose.

‘ C A S E XII. Mrs. GILBERT, who kept the
‘ Horse-shoe ale-house, Essex-street, of a middle
‘ age and robust constitution, took one of WARD’s
‘ pills the beginning of *July* last; it vomited her
‘ 34, and purged her 22 times. She sent for an
‘ eminent physician and apothecary the next day,
‘ who found her very feverish, thirsty, having
‘ continual reachings to vomit, violent pains in
‘ her belly, and, to be short, with all the symp-
‘ toms of bowels a mortifying; and what was al-
‘ most as bad, the operation had caused [*or at least in-
‘ creased*] a violent navel rupture: the physician used
‘ his utmost endeavours to assist her, but could get
‘ nothing to pass through her, but on the morrow
‘ night she miserably died.

‘ I shall now in the 3d place shew, that this *No-
‘ strum* is a poison

‘ We may suppose all things divided into three
‘ classes. The first are those whose parts are of such
‘ a friendly nature to our bodies, that they are fit
‘ to be assimilated, and so are taken in large quan-
‘ tities for food.

‘ The second are such whose parts are of too pow-
‘ erful a nature to be taken in a quantity like diet,
‘ but are given in small doses to alter the liquids
‘ and

‘ and solids of our bodies, when out of order ; these
 ‘ are called medicines.

‘ The third sort are such whose parts are of so
 ‘ violent a nature, that they act in the smallest
 ‘ doses too fiercely upon the human fabrick, to be
 ‘ given but upon the most emergent occasions,
 ‘ and by the most skillful hands ; otherwise they
 ‘ prove mortal : these are called poisons.

‘ The pills now in question, weigh some of them
 ‘ more, but others only one single grain ; (the
 ‘ operation of both being sayed to be the same)
 ‘ and there must be somewhat added to the medi-
 ‘ cinal part to form it into a pill ; therefore the
 ‘ medicine itself in that pill must consequently be less
 ‘ than one grain. Now *Arsenick*, and *Sublimate*,
 ‘ which is called *White Mercury*, may be given
 ‘ even in a larger quantity ; one grain of either of
 ‘ which will cause no greater disturbance, nor en-
 ‘ danger a constitution any more than these pills
 ‘ generally do : from whence we may justly con-
 ‘ clude, that they ought to be ranged among the
 ‘ most inveterate poisons. But as to the *drop*,
 ‘ there is no poison yet known, which, in a dose of
 ‘ one drop only, will act with the like violence.

‘ The last thing I undertook, was to shew,
 ‘ To what tribe of poisons this *nostrum* belongs.
 ‘ And here it seems difficult to excuse the phy-
 ‘ sicians and apothecaries of this city, who have
 ‘ tacitly suffered such havock to be made, without
 ‘ informing the Town of the dangerous preparations
 ‘ of which these *pills* and *drops* are so apparently
 ‘ made. I mean the five known preparations of
 ‘ *Antimony*, which for their violence and harsh
 ‘ manner of working, are but very rarely pre-
 ‘ scribed by physicians. Ignorant and bold quacks
 ‘ generally make these articles the basis of their
 ‘ packets ; as they are exceeding cheap, and will

‘ be sure to let poor people feel they have something for their money.

‘ The 1st is the *Glass of Antimony*: this is so churlish and harsh an emetic, and cathartic, that it is hardly ever prescribed: however, I have seen one grain of this administered at a time, and it seems to work exactly in the same manner as these WARD’s pills. It first makes the patient grievous sick; then with griping, and many times great contortions of stomach and bowels, it gives an uncertain number of strong and very sick vomits; afterwards generally goes downwards; and you need not wonder, if all this brings on a powerful sweat upon the sturdiest man alive.

‘ The 2d *Crocus Metallorum*, or *Liver of Antimony*, would, I suppose, work in the same racking manner, if given in the same dose: but physicians, ancient and modern, don’t so much as mention giving this terrible preparation, any other way than by the infusion of it in wine, called the *Sack Vomit*; and that is a common medicine, and works in the very self-same manner as this reputed *drop*. But as the infusion of it works very roughly and violently, it is seldom prescribed but to mad people, and in such stubborn disorders, where the fibres require very forcible shocks. This *Sack Vomit* is very probably the same as WARD’s pretended *drop*. For I am informed, that the author don’t let any one see him drop one single drop into his wine: this therefore is a meer amusement; our *Sack Vomit* operating in the same dose with his little phial, which he calls his *drop*, viz. half an ounce.

‘ The 3d is the *Regulus of Antimony*, which works in the same dose and manner, and has the same emetic wine made of it, as the *Liver*; only it is a little more inclinable to purge. Of this
‘ matter

‘ matter is formed the *Antimony Cup* and *Perpetual Pill*: but neither of them are thought mild and steady enough to be brought into regular practice.

‘ The 4th is the *Golden Sulphur*. This works almost exactly as the *Glass*, full as strong and violent, if not abridged in its preparation.

‘ The 5th preparation of *Antimony* is its *Magistry*, called *Mercurius Vitæ*; not because there is any common quick-silver in it, but rather as it resembles in preparation a medicine of the learned and famous PARACELSUS, which he describes in the 5th book of his *Archidoxis*. Our common *Mercurius Vitæ* is only the *Butter of Antimony*, washed sweet from its acid. While in form of butter, it is the most violent corrosive in being: and when washed, it becomes a white sparkling powder, called also *Algarott*; one grain of which is so rugged and harsh, working upwards and downwards, with so much pain, and such uncertainty with all, that it is seldom or never prescribed. Yet this is the reputed medicine which makes the *Purging Sugar Plumb*, which has destroyed so many children. Some through an affinity of the name, and because *Sublimate* is a half part in the preparing of *Butter of Antimony*, have ignorantly supposed it a Mercurial; and upon this character, this article has raised a reputation with persons of some note, for being useful in Venereal cases.

‘ These are indeed medicines more fit for horses, than human bodies; and the *Liver of Antimony* is used to dose that animal with, but not till the Chymist has made it more gentle, than the original preparation directs, as well as more cheap. They are all suitable for Quacks in that respect, the Chymist selling after the rate of 40 grains of the two latter a penny, and 480 grains of the 3

former for the same money. So there are 480
doses for a penny.

There is a receipt to make these pills and drop
of Butter of Antimony, with the addition of a
Lixivium, &c. but we think proper to suspend
the full publication, 'till the Town is more fully
convinced of the danger of giving such deadly
poisons.

That this notorious *Pill* and *Drop* are made of
one or more of the foregoing articles, I hope, is
now put out of all dispute; the manner of their
working corresponding so exactly with these, that
I think it impossible to know from thence, one
from the other: and for this I appeal to all who
are skilful in physic. The author discovers him-
self by one circumstantial proof, sufficient to sa-
tisfy men of physical learning; which is, that
when he would have his *Pill*, or feigned *Drop*,
work downwards, he directs his patients to put
common salt into the liquid, which they are to
drink in the operation. This is the known me-
thod to change the violent emetic effect, which
these Antimonials occasion, into a purgative one.
Now let any man tell me, for what other medi-
cine it is used as such a corrector.

To conclude; tho' the foregoing preparations
may possibly relieve some disorders; yet the wis-
dom of the most learned in physic, has made them
very cautious in administering such very furious
medicines, where the success is so precarious. No
wonder then, that such pretended *Panaceas* should
prove very fatal to this populous city, in the hands
of a man, who acknowledges himself intirely igno-
rant of the art of physic, administering them to all
sorts of persons, without proper regard to differ-
ence of sex, or age, or constitution, or disease.

I am your humble servant,

MISOQUACKUS.

IN answer to these *Cases* the following *Letter* from J ——— W ——— was published first in two *Daily Advertisers*, and then in the *Grub-street Journal* No 262. *Jan.* 2, 1734.

‘ S I R,

‘ **W** A S I not in some measure to take notice
‘ of the charge brought against me, con-
‘ cerning the ill effects of my *remedies*, and the
‘ dangerous quality of their composition, the world
‘ would naturally be induced to believe the Twelve
‘ *Cases*, so particularly ascertained in your *Journal*
‘ on Thursday the 28th of November last, were in-
‘ contestable facts.

‘ The letter writer MISOQUACKUS, I am inform-
‘ ed, is an *Apothecary*, and from an honest concern,
‘ as he declares, for the publick good, he sends an
‘ account of the effects and nature of my remedy,
‘ and from no other inducement.

‘ I am glad to find so disinterested a person, and
‘ hope that professor of truth, that lover of man-
‘ kind, will not take amiss my publishing some
‘ *Affidavits* on that head, to enable him to chide his
‘ informers, who have imposed on his goodness.

‘ He says nothing of all those incurables who die
‘ in the operation of his own medicines, and those
‘ of his brethren, tho’ ordered by the most learned
‘ and experienced; were their various *Cases* fairly
‘ stated within the Bills of mortality but for one
‘ week, and the names of those who had them under
‘ care, as also the quantity taken of *Bolusses*, *Cor-*
‘ *dial Draughts*, &c. with the expences to the pa-
‘ tients, and of the agonies of each afflicted per-
‘ son, attended with all the various scenes of
‘ death, it would be too moving a relation, not-
‘ withstanding the indulgence and care of those
‘ learned gentlemen, for each respective patient’s
‘ relief or cure.

‘ The progress my remedies have made for
 ‘ twelve years past, flatters me that mankind hath
 ‘ found some benefit by them; and since March
 ‘ last I have given them to upwards of twenty
 ‘ thousand persons, and can produce great num-
 ‘ bers cured, who had been reduced to the last ex-
 ‘ tremity, under the care of regular practitioners,
 ‘ and by them turned out of the hospitals as in-
 ‘ curable.

‘ But as men do not often gain belief, when
 ‘ they assert facts in which their own interest is
 ‘ supposed to be concerned, I have, since my arri-
 ‘ val in England, kept a Journal of several extra-
 ‘ ordinary Cases, where my remedies have had
 ‘ the good fortune to succeed; the names of the
 ‘ patients, with the respective places of their a-
 ‘ bode are inserted, which Journal I am ready to
 ‘ shew to those who have an inclination to be truly
 ‘ informed.

‘ ’Tis very remarkable, that upon so diligent
 ‘ and industrious a search of MISOQUACKUS, only
 ‘ twelve persons, amongst so many thousands, are
 ‘ found, who are suggested to have received any
 ‘ injury by my remedies; *two* of the twelve are
 ‘ living to answer for themselves; and as to the
 ‘ other *ten*, it will appear to all impartial men, by
 ‘ these few Affidavits, out of the many that have
 ‘ been sent to me, that their deaths cannot be at-
 ‘ tributed to my remedies.’

[Then CASE III. is inserted; in Answer to which
 is subjoined the following Affidavit.]

‘ Ann, wife of Henry Costers, Cordelia Turbet
 ‘ Spinster, and Mary, wife of John du Barry
 ‘ jeweller, all of the parish of St. Ann, Soho
 ‘ jointly make oath and say, That they have a
 ‘ known Elizabeth Moor, late servant to Mr

‘ Burton

‘ Burton, in King-street in the said parish, for a-
 ‘ bout twelve months last past, to the best of these
 ‘ deponents remembrance and belief, and have
 ‘ oft heard the said *Elizabeth Moor* report to them
 ‘ these deponents, and others, that the said *Moor*
 ‘ had been some time a patient in St. Thomas’s
 ‘ Hospital for relief of her illness, but was inform-
 ‘ ed by the physicians of the said Hospital, that
 ‘ she must expect no cure.

All sworn 3 Dec. 1734,
 ‘ before THO. ROBE.

ANN COSTERS,
 CORDELIA TURBET,
 MARY DU BARRY.’

[Here comes in CASE IV. followed by these two
 Affidavits.]

‘ Westminster, Dec. 12, 1734.

‘ *James Montjoy*, of the parish of St. Martin in
 ‘ the fields, Gent. sayeth, That he applied to
 ‘ Mrs. *Haddock*, and three of the servants, at the
 ‘ Bagnio at Charing-cross, to know whether there
 ‘ was any truth in the report of *Hester Staps*’s
 ‘ death, occasioned by Mr. *Ward*’s remedies, when
 ‘ the said Mrs. *Haddock* and the servants declared,
 ‘ they did not believe any such thing, because she
 ‘ was in a declining state of health, and had been
 ‘ reprov’d often by them for drinking such quanti-
 ‘ ties of brandy, especially the day she took the
 ‘ said remedies.

‘ JAMES MONTJOY.’

‘ Middlesex and Westminster.

‘ *Richard Banes*, of the parish of St. Paul, Co-
 ‘ vent-garden, at Mr. *Henry Banes*’s, in Belton-
 ‘ street, maketh oath and faith, that he was well
 ‘ acquainted with *Hester Staps*, lately deceased, for
 ‘ about three years before her death, who in her
 ‘ life.

‘ life time was servant to Mr. *Richard Haddock*,
 ‘ who keeps the Bagnio near Charing-crofs, and
 ‘ that the said *Hester Staps* was in a languishing
 ‘ condition all that time, occasioned, as this de-
 ‘ ponent believes, by her hard drinking and irre-
 ‘ gular way of living: and this deponent further
 ‘ saith, that he doth not believe Mr. *Ward’s* reme-
 ‘ dies did her any harm; the rather, because he
 ‘ was himself in a languishing condition several
 ‘ years, and had employ’d six of the most eminent
 ‘ surgeons, who salivated him twice, trepanned
 ‘ his skull, and tried several other practices, with-
 ‘ out giving him any relief; and this deponent
 ‘ having continual nocturnal pains in his legs, some
 ‘ of the said surgeons told this deponent that his
 ‘ shin-bones were rotten, and his legs must be laid
 ‘ open; but this deponent refusing to undergo such
 ‘ a violent operation, did apply himself to Mr.
 ‘ *Ward*, and took his remedies, and was thereby
 ‘ restored to a perfect state of health, which he now
 ‘ enjoys.

‘ Sworn 14 Dec. 1734, be-
 ‘ fore THO. COTTON.

RICHARD BANES.’

[CASES V. and VI. are inserted here with this Affidavit.]

‘ *Middlesex.*

‘ *Elizabeth Wooten* and *Sarah Wooten*, of Lum-
 ‘ ley-court in the Strand, in the parish of St. Mar-
 ‘ tin’s in the fields, widows, jointly and severally
 ‘ make oath and say; and first, *Elizabeth Wooten*
 ‘ for herself saith, That her late husband, *Daniel*
 ‘ *Wooten*, has been ill and ailing ever since New-
 ‘ years day last, or thereabouts, and tried several
 ‘ physicians, more particularly those of the Infir-
 ‘ mary in Westminster, but could get no relief
 ‘ from

‘ from any ; and this deponent faith, at last her
 ‘ husband applied to one Mr. *Ward*, for some of
 ‘ his remedies, but this deponent apprehended he
 ‘ was dying when he took the same. And *Sarah*
 ‘ *Wooten*, the other deponent, faith, that her late
 ‘ husband, *John Wooten*, was in the Infirmary a-
 ‘ foresaid, and the physicians thereof told him he
 ‘ was a dying man, and that they could give him
 ‘ no relief : upon which he applied to Mr. *Ward*,
 ‘ and took of his remedies. But these deponents
 ‘ both for themselves say, they verily believe that
 ‘ Mr. *Ward*’s remedies never did their husbands
 ‘ any harm ; and that what was inserted in the
 ‘ Grub-street Journal of the 28th of November
 ‘ last, relating to their husbands, is false and
 ‘ groundless.

‘ Both sworn 3 Dec. 1734,
 ‘ before THO. ROBE.

ELIZ. WOOTEN,
 SARAH WOOTEN.’

[Here CASE VII. with the Affidavit following.]

‘ *Middlesex.*

‘ *Ann*, wife of *Thomas King*, baker, late of St.
 ‘ Giles’s in the fields, deceased, maketh oath, that
 ‘ her late husband was languishing ever since Christ-
 ‘ mas last, or thereabout, and in or about the
 ‘ month of May was deemed incurable by a very
 ‘ eminent physician ; and sometime in July last he
 ‘ took one of Mr. *Ward*’s pills, which both vomit-
 ‘ ed and purged him, and he afterwards took sever-
 ‘ al medicines from an apothecary, and died the
 ‘ 1st of August following.

‘ Sworn 4 Dec. 1734,
 ‘ before THO. ROBE.

ANN KING.’

[Here

[CASE VIII. *and this Affidavit.*]

‘ *Middlesex.*

‘ *Eliz.* wife of *Benj. Shelton*, late nurse to *Samuel Gray*, deceased, who in his life-time was in the workhouse of *St. George’s, Hanover-square*, took (by permission of the physician of the said workhouse) one of *Mr. Ward’s drops*, which this deponent verily believes did not any ways hurt him or hasten his death; for this deponent faith, she is of opinion he was a dying man before he took the same drop, he expiring in a few minutes after.

‘ Sworn 4 Dec. 1734, before *THO. ROBE.*

‘ *Witness* *WILLIAM WALKER,*
‘ *J. LACEY.*’

[CASE IX. *stands here, with this Affidavit under it.*

‘ *Middlesex.*

‘ *Katherine*, wife of *Malcum Cambell*, late of *Patin street, Hanover-square*, deceased, maketh oath and faith, her late husband was afflicted with a fever and ague five weeks, and took two of *Mr. Ward’s pills*, which gave him great relief; but being in such very low circumstances that he wanted proper sustenance of life, grew worse and much weaker, and after taking five doses more, was forced, through his aforesaid poverty and want of common necessaries, to go into the Infirmary at *Hyde-park corner* for his Support.

‘ Sworn 4 Dec. 1734, before *THO. ROBE.*

‘ *Witness* *W. WALKER,*
‘ *J. LACEY.*’

[CASE

[CASE X. followed by this Affidavit.]

‘ *Middlesex.*

‘ *Susannah Magee*, of Carnaby-market, widow, maketh oath, that she gave her daughter *Margaret* one of Mr. *Ward*’s pills on a thursday, and one other of the same on saturday morning following, and the child continued very well till the friday after, and then was taken with a pain in her head and back, and died, as this deponent verily believes, of the *Small-pox*, and no other distemper: And this deponent saith, that she gave another daughter one of the said pills, which operated well, and she has continued ever since in perfect health: And this deponent saith, that what has been inserted in the news concerning her deceased child is entirely false.

‘ Sworn 4 Dec. 1734,
‘ before THO. ROBE.

SUSANNAH MAGEE.’

[Under CASE XI. is this Affidavit.]

‘ *Middlesex.*

‘ *John Burton*, of Conduit-street, victualler, and *Rebecca* his wife, make oath and say, That *Ann Evans*, lately deceased, lived with them as a servant about ten months, and was troubled near twenty years, as she informed them, with a swelled face; and these deponents further say, the said *Ann Evans*, before her taking any of Mr. *Ward*’s remedies, thro’ a complication of distempers, was reduced to the lowest degree, notwithstanding her application to several eminent surgeons and physicians, who had before looked upon her as an incurable.

‘ Both sworn 4 Dec. 1734,
‘ before THO. ROBE.

JOHN BURTON,
REBECCA BURTON.’

F

[Here

[Here comes in CASE XII. and after it the last Affidavit.]

‘ *Jane Clerke*, at present living at the golden
 ‘ cup in Drake-street, near Red-lyon-square, and
 ‘ heretofore a servant to Mrs. *Mary Gilbert*, de-
 ‘ ceased, who kept the horse-shoe ale house in
 ‘ Essex-street in the Strand, came before me, one
 ‘ of his majesty’s justices of the peace for Middle-
 ‘ sex and Westminster, and voluntarily made oath
 ‘ before me, That she lived as a servant with the
 ‘ said Mrs. *Gilbert* upwards of five months before
 ‘ she died: and this deponent further sayeth, that
 ‘ to the best of her knowledge, after she had lived
 ‘ with the said Mrs. *Gilbert* about 4 months, some
 ‘ small time more or less, she cannot be positive,
 ‘ her said mistress said to this deponent, she was
 ‘ resolved to take Mr. *Ward*’s pill for a navel rup-
 ‘ ture she had; and this deponent saith, that she
 ‘ then represented to her said mistress, that she
 ‘ being a gross fat woman it might be dangerous,
 ‘ for that it was reported to be a violent remedy;
 ‘ upon which she the said Mrs. *Gilbert* answered,
 ‘ kill or cure I will take it; and accordingly the
 ‘ Sunday following (after this discourse) she the said
 ‘ Mrs. *Gilbert* took one of Mr. *Ward*’s pills, and
 ‘ told this deponent that she found herself much the
 ‘ better for it: and this deponent further saith, that
 ‘ on the Wednesday following her said mistress was
 ‘ put into a violent passion*, which when over she
 ‘ told this deponent, that it had occasioned a great
 ‘ disorder as to her navel rupture, and shewed it at
 ‘ that time to this deponent, telling her, she had
 ‘ been troubled with it upwards of two years, and
 ‘ that her being obliged in her way of business to
 ‘ drink, she observed it did her a great deal of
 ‘ harm: and this deponent further saith, that be-
 ‘ fore

' fore she took Mr. *Ward's* remedy, she had taken
 ' several things from an apothecary for the before-
 ' mentioned rupture, but found no benefit by them,
 ' as she told this deponent: and this deponent fur-
 ' ther says, that her said mistress took in all, to
 ' the best of her knowledge, only three of Mr.
 ' *Ward's* pills and one of his drops, the last of
 ' which pills and the drop were taken the same
 ' day: and this deponent says, that her said mistress
 ' told this deponent, that she was much better for
 ' the said pills and drop, and had eat much hear-
 ' tier since she made use of Mr. *Ward's* remedies:
 ' and this deponent further says, the last time she
 ' took the pill and drop, her said mistress dined
 ' upon a hock of bacon and greens, * which this
 ' deponent would fain have dissuaded her from, ap-
 ' prehending it might be dangerous: and this de-
 ' ponent further says, that she saw her mistress (to
 ' her great surprize) eat six apples just after dinner
 ' that day, and then telling this deponent that she
 ' was going to visit a lying-in lady in the temple,
 ' she went out, and at her return home told this
 ' deponent she had been drinking of tea: and this
 ' deponent further says, that as Mrs. *Gilbert* was,
 ' about nine o'clock the same night, making a bowl
 ' of punch, she was suddenly taken ill, and imme-
 ' diately sent for a physician and an apothecary,
 ' who gave her some medicines, and the next day
 ' after having taken them, she vomited very much,
 ' and died on the wednesday morning following.

‘ JANE CLERKE.’

‘ Sworn before me voluntarily, 24

‘ Dec. 1734. THO DEVEIL.

F 2

‘ For

‘ * Those who take Mr. *Ward's* remedies, are required by his
 ‘ printed directions, to refrain from milk, fruit and greens.’

‘ For the future I shall have no regard to the
 ‘ malicious invectives that may be thrown out a-
 ‘ gainst me, either in print or otherwise, having a
 ‘ much better employment for my time, in endea-
 ‘ vouring to serve and relieve those whose miser-
 ‘ able circumstances lead them to seek my assistance,
 ‘ which they shall chearfully have; but as these
 ‘ clamours have been unjustly raised, on account
 ‘ of some persons, who took my remedies when
 ‘ they were at the point of death, tho’ without
 ‘ my knowledge or advice, makes it necessary for
 ‘ me to declare, that I shall not, for the future,
 ‘ give my medicines gratis to any person, except
 ‘ such as come or send for them in an afternoon,
 ‘ recommended by a certificate signed by the mi-
 ‘ nister, church-wardens or overseers for the parish
 ‘ to which they belong, setting forth the circum-
 ‘ stances of the patient, and the distemper where-
 ‘ with they are afflicted: and for all those who are
 ‘ deaf, blind, or have any other disorders in the
 ‘ head, if they apply to me for relief, they must
 ‘ come on Mondays and Thursdays in the morning
 ‘ fasting.’

[Here are inserted TWO CASES, related by Dr.
 Turner, in The Drop and Pill of Mr. Ward
 consider’d, &c. to which J. W. subjoins his
 Answers, and then proceeds.]

‘ For these and several other such like cases, the
 ‘ poor man, as the Doctor calls himself, would
 ‘ insinuate, that the government should interpose,
 ‘ and put a stop to administering my remedies:
 ‘ But I flatter myself, that they are rather inclined
 ‘ to thank me, and desire a continuance of my
 ‘ care for the publick; and the more so, when they
 ‘ examine the bills of mortality for the year 1734,
 ‘ which are decreased three thousand one hundred
 ‘ and

‘ and seventy one: Some are good natured enough
 ‘ to say, I have not a little contributed to that
 ‘ diminution, and that perhaps without the help of
 ‘ my remedies, they might have increased as many
 ‘ thousands as they are decreased; because the
 ‘ learned have often declared, this has been a very
 ‘ unhealthy year.

‘ He begs the publick to send him an account of
 ‘ all they know relating to the operations of my
 ‘ *remedies*; in this I join issue with him; a true
 ‘ and candid relation of the good and bad effects
 ‘ of them is what I have long wished for, but have
 ‘ had no opportunity to do it, having no time to
 ‘ write; the Doctor has. I am, Sir,

‘ your humble servant,

‘ JOSHUA WARD.’

THE Introduction to these Affidavits first insinuates in a sneering manner, that my Goodness has been imposed on by my Informers: To which it is answered, that the Sequel will demonstrate, whether I have been imposed on, and what was the the Design of these Affidavits.

His next Suggestion is, ‘ That it would be too
 ‘ moving a Relation, were all the various Cases of
 ‘ those Incurables, who die of my Medicines and
 ‘ those of my Brethren, tho’ ordered by the most
 ‘ learned and experienced, fairly stated within the
 ‘ Bills of Mortality but for one Week, and the
 ‘ Quantity taken of *Bolusses, Cordial Draughts, &c.*
 ‘ with the Expences to the Patients, and of the
 ‘ Agonies of each afflicted Person, attended with
 ‘ all the various Scenes of Death, &c.’ Here is
 again cunningly insinuated the very Thing which
 ought to have been proved, *viz.* That the Incurables here mentioned die of the Medicines ordered
 by

by the most Learned and Experienced. That some of the foregoing Patients died of the *Pill* and *Drop*, the *Cases*, supposing them true, render too probable: This is acknowledged by his Endeavour to disprove them in the Paper before us.—The Agonies of Persons who die under the Hands of *Physicians* and *Apothecaries*, and all the various Scenes of Death, are certainly very moving; but they are much more so, when it is at least highly probable, that they were occasioned not by the Violence of the Distemper, which it is often not in the Power of the most learned and experienced Physician to cure, but by the immediate violent Operation of the Medicines. I have been acquainted with the Practice of *Physicians* above 28 Years, and dare venture to assert, that all the *Physicians* and *Apothecaries* throughout the Bills of Mortality have not had, in the Space of two Years, so many dismal Accidents, from unskilful Applications of Medicines, as have happened from this *Drop* and *Pill* within that compass of Time; a few only of which dismal Accidents are here related, a very large Number of others being omitted at present. And if such a Number of dismal Cases have come to the Knowledge of one single *Apothecary*, how many more may we justly suppose have either been known to other *Apothecaries*, *Surgeons* or *Physicians*, of which there are not less than a thousand in this great City; or have been industriously suppressed, to conceal the Shame of Numbers, who have too incautiously contributed to the Death of their Friends and Relations? All these various Scenes of Death would indeed be far too moving!

To what is said in the next Place, about the great Numbers which the *Pill* and *Drop* have cured, and the Journal of extraordinary Cases, nothing need be replied; because, even supposing it true, it contains no manner of Answer to the *twelve Cases*,

Cases, which are here undertaken to be disproved. But this last Insinuation in this Introduction, ‘ That only twelve Persons, amongst so many thousands, are found, who are suggested to have received any Injury by these Remedies,’ will evidently appear to be groundless ; since I had expressly said, ‘ That these Cases were given, out of the many with which I was acquainted, where Death has quickly ensued, or been much hastened by these Medicines.’ This sure was somewhat more than a bare Suggestion, that only twelve Persons had received any Injury by them. But I shall soon give Demonstration to the contrary, the preceding Case of *J. Smith* is also one undeniable Instance. — Could the two Persons, who are said to be living to answer for themselves, have answered any thing in Favour of these Medicines, we should no doubt have seen two more Affidavits in the News-papers ; and as to the other ten who died, it will appear from what will be advanced, to invalidate the Credit of those Affidavits which are given us, that their Deaths were at least hastened by these Remedies.

THE Conclusion of this Defence is as groundless as the Introduction ; and therefore I shall here subjoin an Answer to it before I proceed to take Notice of the Affidavits themselves. It says, ‘ I flatter myself that they (the Government) are rather inclined to thank me, and desire a Continuance of my Care for the Publick ; and the more so, when they examine the Bills of Mortality for the Year 1734, which are decreased 3171. Some are good natured enough to say, I have not a little contributed to that Diminution ; and that perhaps, without the Help of my Remedies, they might have increased as many thousands as they are decreased ; because the Learned have often declared, this has been a very unhealthful Year.’

‘ Year.’ This flagrant *Puff* was answer’d at large in a Letter signed C. J. published in the *Grub-street Journal*, N^o 283, in which the Author demonstrates this Account to be false, in the following Manner.

‘ THEY (J. W——’s learned Coadjutors) have only considered this Diminution in relation to the great Bill of the preceding Year 1733, in which there was a prodigious and unusual Increase upon that of the Year 1732, viz. of 5875, being the Year when the universal Cold happened, and occasioned evidently by that; whereas if they had searched back but to one Year further, viz. to the Year 1732, they would have found that Bill to have been near 3000 less, than this of the Year 1734. The total Number in the Year 1732, was 23,358, that, in this Year, 26,062.

‘ So that this Bill is by no means to be considered as a low one, which seems plainly to be meant by W——, nor has his Pill reduced it even to the Lowness we observe, but the Cause above-mentioned. And further there was no visible Danger of an increased Mortality last Year, as he talks of, unless from his own Pills, or such like bad Administration of as bad Medicines.

‘ If (as he proposes shou’d be done) the general Bill of Mortality for the Year 1734, be examined; as also if the three Bills of 1732, 1733, and 1734, be examined and compared a little carefully, it may put this Affair in a yet stronger Light, by giving us an Opportunity of observing the most remarkable Decreases, as they happened on any particular Article of Disease: from whence we shall be able more certainly to determine, how much or little he has contributed to the Diminution so vainly boasted of.’

A VIEW of the most remarkable Disorders in those Years, &c.

In the Year	1732	1733	Increase	1734	Decrease
Aged	1781	2207	426	1459	*748
Asthma and Pthifick	573	896	323	466	430
Consumption	3719	4601	882	4139	462
Convulsion	7428	9336	1908	8295	*1041
Fevers of all kinds	2939	3831	892	3116	*715
Small Pox	1197	1370	173	2688	
Measles	30	605	575	20	*585
Palsy	30	36	6	37	
Rheumatism	29	18	—	21	
Teeth	1361	1623	262	1316	307
Scurvy	—	2	—	3	
Cancer	52	48	—	48	
Rash	2	1	—	3	
Jaundice	117	158	41	126	32
Droply	945	1124	179	998	126
Gout	38	54	16	44	10

'Tis very remarkable, that the four Articles mark'd *, amounting to 3089, having the most considerable Decrease, are such as I have not heard these famous *Catholica* ever to be administred in. They are old Age, Infancy, Fevers, and Measles; so that he can reap no praise from them: And as to the rest, I am apprehensive, he will derive as little from them too, if it be consider'd, that, of almost all the Articles, more have died in this Year, than died in the Year 1732. and of the Article of Consumption particularly 420 more in that Year: As to which, 'tis neither uncharitable nor unreasonable to suppose, that some of the poor Creatures concerned, were hurried out of the World by the Violence of *W—*'s Medicines.

I SHOULD have expected to have seen those Articles of Diseases particularly lessened, in which they

‘ they are said to be peculiarly efficacious, such as
 ‘ Cancers, Rheumatisms, Gouts, Jaundice and Drop-
 ‘ sy ; many of which to my Disappointment, rise
 ‘ higher than (one Year with another) they are used
 ‘ to do ; but none come lower : As also in the Arti-
 ‘ cles of the Palsy, so much talk’d of, and Scurvy ;
 ‘ as to which last, on the contrary, we may be ac-
 ‘ tually assured, it has increased one, in the Person
 ‘ of *Hester Stapps* ; as also one in the Article of
 ‘ *Rask*, by Mrs. *Magee*’s Daughter ; see *Grub street*
 ‘ *Journal*, No. 257. Cases IV. X.’

THE Author then, in Answer to the latter Part
 of this Puff, ‘ That the Learned have often de-
 ‘ clared, this has been a very unhealthy Year,’
 gives a short History of the Year 1734, from Ob-
 servations of his own, and those of others, written
 at the Time. Those Observations begin *February*
 13, 1733-4. and end *December* 16, 1734. from
 which he makes this Inference.

‘ It appears, that the Weather has been very
 ‘ variable throughout the Year ; but in general, it
 ‘ must be said, there has been no time throughout,
 ‘ intense in degree, or long in continuance ; no se-
 ‘ vere Frosts, or cold lingering Thaws ; no excessive
 ‘ Heats or Drought ; no sudden and violent
 ‘ Changes, but a Moderation in all. From which
 ‘ it has also happened, that in respect to human
 ‘ Bodies, the Year can by no means be said to have
 ‘ been very unhealthy ; which is asserted, in order
 ‘ to surprize the unthinking Vulgar.’

As to the *Affidavits* themselves, a surprising Ac-
 count of the Method of procuring two of them,
 was published in the *Grub-street Journal* N°. 264.
January 16, 1734-5. and introduced in the follow-
 ing manner.

SIR,

‘ S I R,

THE following relation is sent you at the request of *Elizabeth Shelton*, Nurse to the Work-house of *St. George's, Hanover-Square*; which I believe you will think yourself in justice bound to publish, as you have thought proper to print the *Affidavits* sent you by *Mr. Ward*.

‘ Soon after the *Grub-street Journal* of *Nov. 28*, No 257, was published, there came to our Work-house a tall thin Man (whose name I have now some reason to believe is *J. Lacy*) and desired to ask me a question; but before he asked me that question, put into my hand two shillings and six pence: when I had answered this question, he wanted to speak with one *Katherine Cambell*, who was sick in bed; so he went to her, and put three shillings into her hand, and afterwards desired to ask her a question or two, which she answered. What he asked us about, was concerning the death of *Samuel Gray*, and of the husband of *Kath. Cambell*.

‘ About ten days after, *Mr. Robe* and another Man came hither, in company with the Person that gave us the Money; and then again they insisted upon our giving them an account of the Death of *Samuel Gray* and *Marcum Cambell*. *Mr. Robe* told us he was one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and as such required that I should take my Oath before him concerning *Gray's* Death; and that *Kath. Cambell* should take her Oath, concerning her Husband's Death. — I never was more frighten'd or hurried in my life, as I never took an Oath before; however, I very well remember, as do others who were present, what I then said.

‘ About a Week after this, the Justice came again one Night, when almost all the Family

were in bed, and demanded Admittance ; which
 being refused, he declared with an audible voice,
 that he was one of his Majesty's Justices of the
 Peace for the County of *Middlesex*. But our Por-
 ter, who is a sturdy old Fellow, told him he did
 not care who he was, and that he should not come
 in at that time of night without the Governor's
 Orders. Then the two Men before-mentioned,
 desired to speak one word with my Husband
Shelton, and he opened the Doors to them. They
 had brought with them a stamped Paper ready
 filled up ; and said it contained what had been
 sworn before Justice *Robe*, which they desired me
 to sign. This I refused to do, and am heartily
 glad I did so ; for there is hardly a word of
 truth in the *Affidavit* which is said to be made by
 me. I therefore think myself obliged to make the
 following Declaration concerning that *Affidavit* ;
 and if it be required, I am ready at any time to
 take my Oath, that what I now am about to de-
 clare, is the Truth.—— The eighth CASE, pub-
 lished first in the *Grub-street Journal*, No. 257,
 was in these Words.

CASE VIII. SAM. GRAY, *middle aged, being ill
 of a Consumption, in the Parish Work-house of St.
 George's, Hanover-square, would needs take Ward's
 Medicine, he dyed within an Hour after taking the
 second Dose.*

I attest this case to be exactly true as it is here
 related.

Jan. 4, 1734-5.

ELIZ. SHELTON.

Witness *Will. Nicholson*, Governor to the
 aforesaid Work house.

“ The AFFIDAVIT.

‘ *Middlesex.*

“ *Eliz.* Wife of *Benj. Shelton*, late Nurse to *Sam. Gray* deceased, who, in his life-time, was in the Work-house of *St. George's Hanover-square*, took (by permission of the Physician of the said Work-house) one of *Mr. Ward's Drops*, which this Deponent verily believes did not any ways hurt him or hasten his Death; for this Deponent saith, that she is of opinion, he was a dying Man before he took the same drop, he expiring in a few Minutes after.”

“ Sworn 4 Dec. 1734. before THO. ROBE.

“ Witness WILLIAM WALKER.

“ J. LACEY.”

“ As to the words in the *Affidavit*, *This Deponent verily believes (Ward's Drop) did not any ways hurt him or hasten his death*, they are utterly false; for, on the contrary, I told Justice ROBE, and all who were present, that I did verily believe that GRAY's death was hastened by taking the drop.

“ I farther declare, that I never did say, as affirmed in the *Affidavit*, That I was of opinion he was a dying man before he took the same drop, he expiring in a few minutes after. This I could not possibly say: for he was not so ill as to be confined to his bed, before he took the medicine, no, not even when he took the last drop, but was walking about the house just before he took it; and as to his expiring in a few minutes after, he did not dye till three quarters of an hour after he had taken the second drop, tho' indeed he fell into convulsions within five minutes. Thus far I did

‘ did say, that he might possibly or probably have
 ‘ at last died of the distemper, had he not taken
 ‘ the *drops* at all; tho’, as far as I am able to judge
 ‘ from outward appearances, patients have reco-
 ‘ vered, who were in as bad, if not in a worse
 ‘ condition.

ELIZ. SHELTON.’


‘ *Witness* WM. NICHOLSON.

‘ You are likewise desired by KATHERINE
 ‘ CAMBELL to reprint the following *Case and Affi-
 ‘ davit*.

‘ CASE IX. MALCUM CAMBELL, about 40 years
 ‘ old, of Patin-street, Hanover-square, having an
 ‘ *ague*, took six doses of WARD’s medicines, but was
 ‘ made so ill by them, that being sent three days after
 ‘ to the Infirmary at Hyde-park-corner, he could not
 ‘ there be relieved, but died in five days.

‘ I do attest all this *Case* to be true, except that
 ‘ the street I lived in is not named Patin-street, but
 ‘ Poland-street.

‘ Jan. 4, 1734-5.

‘ The mark of  KATH. CAMBELL.’

‘ *Witness* WM. NICHOLSON.

‘ The *Affidavit* relating to the foregoing *Case*
 ‘ pretended to be made by me, and published in
 ‘ the *Grub-street Journal*, No 262.

“ *Middlesex*.

“ KATHERINE, wife of MALCUM CAMBELL, late
 “ of Patin-street, Hanover-square, deceased, ma-
 “ keth oath and faith, her late husband was af-
 “ flicted with a fever and *ague* five weeks, and took
 “ two of Mr. WARD’s pills, which gave him great
 “ relief;

“ relief; but being in such very low circumstances,
 “ that he wanted proper sustenance of life, grew
 “ worse, and much weaker, and after taking five
 “ doses more, was forced, through his aforesaid po-
 “ verty and want of common necessaries, to go
 “ into the Infirmary at Hyde-park-corner for his
 “ support.

“ Sworn 4 Dec. 1734, before THO. ROBE.

“ Witness W. WALKER,
 “ J. LACEY.”

‘ I KATHERINE, wife of MALCUM CAMBELL,
 ‘ do voluntarily declare, that my husband took
 ‘ two of WARD’s pills for an ague; that he was
 ‘ better after taking those two pills, but by taking
 ‘ four doses more, he was so extreamly weakened,
 ‘ that I every day expected he would have died;
 ‘ and for this Reason he got himself to be put
 ‘ into the Infirmary at Hyde-park-corner: for if
 ‘ my husband had only *wanted sustenance*, he had
 ‘ the same right I have to have been supported in
 ‘ this Work-house; where, thank God, all our
 ‘ provisions are better than any poor people can
 ‘ well expect. The truth of this I am ready, at
 ‘ any time, to take my Oath of,

‘ The mark  of KATHERINE CAMBELL.

‘ Witness WM. NICHOLSON.

‘ I am your humble servant,

‘ E. H.’

IN the same Journal the Authors, to shew their
 Impartiality, published the two following instances
 of Cures done by J. W——’s medicines.

1. A Gentleman of ample fortune, well known among the polite World, and a Member of the present Parliament, had a long while been troubled with tremblings in his hands, and excessive head-achs; for which he had often applied the common medicines prescribed in those cases, but found no relief from them: he has since had Mr. *Ward's* assistance, and is eased of those grievances.

2. Mr. *Haine*, a Cyder-merchant in St. George's-fields, in Southwark, had been a great length of Time afflicted with severe rheumatic pains, to such a degree that the joints of his hands were contracted, and the whole frame of his body so disabled, that he could not walk cross a room: he applied to the use of physic, after the ordinary manner in these cases, but to no purpose. He is now, to the great surprize of his neighbours, restored to perfect health and strength, and only by Mr. *Ward's* pill and drop.

Soon after this appeared the following Letter, dated Feb. 1. and 3. from the honourable the Master of the Rolls, in the *London Evening Post*, and in the *Daily Post*.

S I R,

THE taking of Mr. *Ward's* Pill and Drop having been attended with great Success amongst the Servants in my Family, Humanity obliges me to make it known.

One of them, a Man Servant, after an ill State of Health, with frequent violent Pains and feverish Disorders for two Years and upwards, was the last Autumn taken ill of a Tertian Ague, and having had two Fits, took the Pill when a third was coming on, and another after it was over: This cured him of his Ague, and restored him

him to perfect Health, which he has enjoy'd ever since.

Another, a Maid-Servant, after an ill State of Health about a Year and a half, attended sometimes with excessive Pains, was about the same time with the other Servant, taken ill of a Quartan Ague, and, after several Fits, was, with Difficulty, and great Aversion to the Remedy, prevailed upon to take the Drop, which she did some time before a Fit was expected; and without taking it again, she had no other than the expected Fit, and after a few Days was restored to perfect Health, and in that State she hath continued ever since.

Another, a Man Servant, hath had ill Health, with some Intermissions for three Years, or more, and, in *November* last, had grievous Pains and Stitches; he took the Drop twice, which gave him perfect Ease and Health, and so he has continued, only at this time hath a Cold, which came upon him by an Accident.

In none of these Cases hath the Operation of the Medicine, tho' something different, been violent, or so as to produce the least Inconvenience to the Patient.

If any learned Society shall think it proper to enter upon an Examination of Facts relating to this wonderful Remedy, they may be attended by, or receive further Information concerning the Persons mention'd, as they shall direct; and if any receive Benefit from this Publication, they will be obliged to the benevolent and publick Spirit of my Honour'd Friend, my Lord Chief Baron, whose Example I could no longer forbear to imitate, especially since I have understood many Persons have ow'd their Recovery from

‘ dangerous Indispositions to the Publication of the
 ‘ Case related by him.

‘ Jan. 31, 1734,

J. JEKYLL.’

UPON this Letter was made the following Observation in the *Grub-street Journal*, No 267.

‘ His Honour informs the Publick, that a Man-
 ‘ Servant of his was cured of a Tertian, and a Maid-
 ‘ Servant of a Quartan Ague; the former by two
 ‘ Pills, and the latter by one *Drop*; and that an-
 ‘ other Man-Servant, who had ill Health, with In-
 ‘ termiſſions, for three Years or more, and, in *Nov-*
 ‘ *ember* laſt, had grievous Pains and Stitches, was
 ‘ cured by taking the *Drop* twice. Our Society,
 ‘ which had ſo lately read and conſidered the re-
 ‘ peated Puffs in the News Papers, particularly the
 ‘ *London Evening-Post*, repreſenting theſe Medicines
 ‘ as certain Remedies for almoſt all Diſeaſes that can
 ‘ afflict Human Bodies, was both ſurprized and di-
 ‘ verted with this exact Account of the wonderful
 ‘ Effects of them, in curing two Agues, and ſome
 ‘ grievous Pains and Stitches.’

To this was added a few Lines, to clear up
 the only material Circumſtance, in all the twelve
 Caſes, which had been contradicted by any of
 the Depoſitions publiſhed by J. W. This Cir-
 cumſtance was in Caſe the Twelfth, in which it
 had been affirmed, that Mrs. *Gilbert*’s Navel Rup-
 ture had been cauſed by the Operation of the Me-
 dicines; whereas it is aſſerted in the Affidavit, that
 ſhe had had it above two Years. — The Phy-
 ſician (Dr. *Dodt*) and Apothecary, (*E. Angier*)
 when they came to her, found her vomiting, with
 continual Reachings, and moſt violent Pains in her
 Belly, and were informed by a numerous Company
 of By-ſtanders, and herſelf, that ſhe had been ſo
 for

for several Hours; and that it was the Effect of *W*——'s Medicine—— The Physician asking her whereabouts her Pains were, she took his Hand, and directed it to the Rupture; upon which he ask'd her, Whether she had ever any thing of the same kind before? she answered, No, nothing like it: From which it was concluded, that the Rupture had been caus'd by what she had taken: But whether it was or no, so much is certain, that the Vomitings and Reachings, and the rest of the Symptoms, did continue, notwithstanding every thing that was given to alleviate them, till they ended in a Mortification; and 'tis the Opinion of the Physician, (Dr. *Lodd*) that the *Pill* and the *Drop* which she had taken, were as much the occasion of her Death, as any Medicine, that is over-violent in its Operation, ever was of the Death of any Person whatsoever.

WHEN so considerable a Person as the *Master of the Rolls*, had condescended to recommend these Medicines, by publishing an Account of some of the good Effects of them, it was thought high time to proceed in publishing a further Account of their bad Effects; and accordingly, in the same *Journal*, No 267, dated *Feb. 6th*, 1734-5. this xiiiith Case appear'd.

‘ S I R,

‘ **I**T will somewhat answer Mr. *WARD*'s desire in the last paragraph of his *Letter* in your 262d *Journal*, if you will publish the following Case.

‘ Mr. *HART*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, a strong healthy young gentleman, having pains in his limbs, suppos'd to arise from cold, had a mind to take Mr. *WARD*'s famous medicine, more out of curiosity, and because it was the fashion, than for any real occasion. Accordingly he went to Mr.

WARD, and told him in what manner he was out of order: who presently answered, that he would cure him, let his complaints be what they would” Mr. HART asked him, “How many doses he thought would cure him?” The Doctor answered, “Four would do his business:” it seems that two had like to have done it; however, the gentleman bought four, and pay’d him a guinea for them.

On tuesday morning the 21st of this inst. *Jan.* he took the first dose, which vomited and purged him three or four times; he drank water-gruel, and tarried at home all day, taking great care of himself; altho’ this new-fashion’d Dr. allow’d him to go abroad. ——— On thursday morning following he took the 2d dose, and observed the same care and method: this vomited him once, and purged him three times, with violent gripings. These griping pains continued so violent all that day and night, that he could get no rest. about 3 a clock in the morning his head began to be violently painful, and he called for some water-gruel with a little wine in it, which he vomited up again immediately, with a quantity of yellow choler, and was exceedingly sick. ——— From that time until seven in the morning, which was friday the 23d, he continued in the greatest agony, pain and sickness; and then fell into convulsion fits, and so became senseless and stupid; so that every body about him hourly expected his death; for he was in cold sweats, and his body and limbs so lifeless, that if his attendants removed any part of him, it fell down again as if he was really dead. In this sad condition he lay 36 hours, *viz.* until about seven on saturday night the 24th. He then revived a little, and gave his friends some hopes of life; he could speak

' speak and take some notice of things, but yet
 ' could hardly answer to common questions. It is
 ' very extraordinary, that, when this Gentleman
 ' began to revive and speak, he had totally lost
 ' his sight; so that when his friends came near him,
 ' he knew them only by their voices, but could not
 ' so much as discern their persons. ——— You
 ' may imagine, that a Gentleman of his fortune, in
 ' this extremity, applied to the most eminent in the
 ' faculty of physick, [Dr. *Mead*] by whose extraordi-
 ' nary care and assistance, these violent disorders
 ' are, in some degree, relieved, and his eye-sight is
 ' pretty well recovered; but the physicians cannot
 ' yet give any assurance, that he will be restored
 ' to his former state of health; which is a great
 ' affliction to all who have the pleasure of his ac-
 ' quaintance.

Your humble servant,

' Jan. 20,

' 1734-5.

EUGENIUS PHILALETHES.

WHEN this was published, and the poor Gentle-
 man yet alive, it was thought proper to suppress
 one very terrible Consequence of this Medicine:
 He fell into a furious Delirium, so as to be danger-
 ous to himself and those about him; Dr. *Monroe*
 was then consulted, and a Keeper appointed him.
 Although he was recover'd of this Disorder, he how-
 ever relapsed, and, continuing in a weak Condition,
 went into the Country, where he recover'd a little,
 but relapsed again. Last Autumn he went to the
Bath, where he seem'd to have repair'd, in some
 degree, his shatter'd Constitution; but returning
 to his Father's Seat in *Windsor-Forest*, he declined
 apace, languish'd till the latter End of the last
 Year, and then died.

SECTION III.

An Account of the Prosecution of the Publisher of the Grub street Journal in the King's-Bench; the Defence there made; the Judgment of the Court; and a new Action brought in the Court of Common Pleas for 2000 l. Damages.

ALTHOUGH *J. Ward*, in his Answer to the xii Cases, as recited p. 36, had declared: 'For the future I shall have no regard to the malicious Invectives that may be thrown out against me, either in Print or otherwise, having a much better Employment for my Time.' Yet it may be presumed, that this last Case coming out might cause him to take the following Method, to stop the Mouths of such Tell-Tales; which I leave the Reader to consider on.

ABOUT the 8th of *January* the Publisher was served with a Copy of a Rule out of the Court of *King's-Bench*, to shew cause why an Information should not be exhibited against him, for publishing the *Grub-street Journal* of the 28th of *November*, 1734. I here insert a short Account of the Proceedings at *Westminster*, which is the best I can procure at this Distance of Time.

ON *Saturday*, the 3d of *May*, 1735, the Counsel for the Defendent came to shew Cause ——— They offer'd to verify the Facts contained in the xii Cases by Affidavits, and by the solemn Affirmations of Quakers. The Counsel for the Prosecutor opposed this, and objected, that it was a settled Rule that the Defendant, in a criminal Prosecution, could never be admitted to justify a Libel, by proving the Facts contained in it, to be true. This Objection was answered by some of the Defendent's Counsel, and was over-ruled by the Court; upon which Occasion the Lord Chief Justice *Hardwicke* was pleased to declare to this effect, *viz.* ' That it might be of dangerous consequence to ' the Publick in general, if Men might print Accounts of new-invented Medicines, and publick Certificates or Testimonials of Cures said to be performed, and no Man might be at liberty to contradict them.' ——— So the Affidavits were read ———

AFTER which the Counsel for the Defendent argued, that this Journal was only a philosophical Enquiry, together with an Account of some Matters of Fact concerning the Composition and Operation of a Medicine; that such Enquiries were of great Use to the Publick; that if the Medicine had all the Merit pretended, it must succeed the better for an Enquiry into it; that there was nothing personal as to Mr. *Ward*, no Injury to his moral Character, and it was not so much as pretended that he is a Physician; that Disputes of this nature had been frequent in Print; that the famous Quicksilver Controversy was carried on a great while, with much Warmth among those engaged in it, in Pamphlets and other printed Papers, and that no Man ever dreamt in that Case, and many others, that writing and printing concerning

cerning the Qualities of a Medicine was libellous. ——— It was also said, the greater the Resort to such a Nostrum, the greater the Mischief, if it was of a dangerous Quality; and therefore the greater is the Service render'd to the Publick, by making and publishing a proper Enquiry into it and its Operations.

THE Counsel for the Plaintiff could not defend *J. Ward* as a Practiser of Physick, or an Inventor of a useful Secret: The Court therefore, in a few Minutes, gave them till *Wednesday* after to consider further of it, and, on *Saturday* the 10th Day of *May*, one of the Counsel with *J. Ward*, moved, that the original Rule to show Cause might be discharged; which was done accordingly.

J. Ward did not, however, think he had effectually put a Stop to their opening, before the face of the World, the Injury which his Medicines so frequently did, but, on the 14th of the same Month, *J. Ward* sued out a *Capias* against the same Defendent, returnable on the Morrow of *Ascension* then next following; and the 10th of *June*, 1735, the Defendent's Attorney called upon the Plaintiff's for a Declaration——He delivered a Declaration, but did not call for a Plea till the 27th of *October* following; at which time the Plea was delivered, and the Petitioner's Attorney then delivered the Issue, but has not since thought fit to proceed.

By the above Account of what passed in the Court of *King's-Bench*, the Reader may perceive that *J. Ward's* Counsel had little or no Hopes of the Success by descending to Particulars.

I MUST here profess myself sensible that what was said by the Court, or offered by the Counsel, must lose of its force, upon that imperfect Recollection, which is here published; but I hope to be excused, forasmuch as I own I did not get it taken in Short-hand,

hand, as I wish I had; and since it will be evident to all who attended there, that I aim at the Truth only, that I do not pervert the Sense of what was said, and that where I fall short of it, it is my own Misfortune, because I am (for so much) deficient in doing Justice to my Cause.

I HOPE that all the World will acknowledge that I have paid a due Deference to the Law, and used sufficient Tenderneſs towards *J. Ward* in not proceeding to publiſh any more Caſes of the bad Effects of his Remedies, from the Time the Writ was ſerved until now, the 5th of the Month call'd *April*, 1736, wherein three Terms have paſs'd over, and without any the leaſt Backwardneſs on our Side, yet he has given us no Notice of Trial.

I CONCLUDE from hence, that he don't intend to try it at all, and ſhall therefore proceed in my firſt innocent Intention of informing Mankind, by Examples and Facts, how violent and dangerous his Medicines are. But leſt any one ſhould think that I am partial, and do endeavour to hide the *good* Effects of them, and take delight only in pointing out the *ill*——I ſhall now give a full Account of all the Caſes, which have come to my Knowledge of the good Effects of his Medicines.

It was more natural to expect that we ſhould have had an Extract out of *his* Journal, which he mentions in his *Reply*, p. 34, 35. of Perſons who have had the good Fortune to ſucceed.——We waited with ſome Impatience for ſuch a Hiſtory; and it would not have been very unnatural to have received an Account from another Hand of extraordinary Caſes, where Perſons had the ill Fortune to miſcarry. At the Year's End I could have ballanced the Account for the Publick; for as he aſſerts that all his Trouble is for the ſake of the Publick, ſo the Publick ſhould certainly ſee the State of the Account; but as he delays this, ſo far

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then

then as I am able to carry it myself, I shall candidly do it.

It must be consider'd, that as I have not, nor intend for the future, to publish any common Case which I have heard of, where some little Accident of ill Success of his Medicines may have happened, because then I must have written a Volume; so on the other hand, I have heard of many trifling Cures, which a Man in the lowest Branch of Physick would not think worth bearing in memory; these therefore I may as impartially drop.

SECTION IV.

A Relation of CASES of the good Effects of J. Ward's Medicines; and a Continuation of Cases of the bad Effects.

I HAVE already given his six Cases of Cures, one in p. 20, the rest in p. 48, 49.

CASE VII. My next Door-neighbour had a Rheumatism, and took several Doses of *J. Ward*; he says it reliev'd him soon, and he has been better ever since.

CASE VIII. A Gentleman of my Acquaintance was one Day at the *Castle in Piccadilly*, where he heard a Country Farmer tell a wonderful Story how his Daughter had been ill of the Green-sickness, and could get nothing to cure her; but by

taking a few Doses from *J. Ward* she got perfectly well.

CASE IX. A Man comes to me one rainy Day, about two Months ago, with Boots on, wet and dirty, and told me he was inform'd that I was a Person who would be glad to hear how Mr. *Ward's* Pill agreed with People,——that he had taken it himself, and that it had done him a great deal of good: I ask'd him where he lived, he answered, at *Greenwich* in *Kent*. I told him that I was very glad to hear that *Ward's* Medicines did good sometimes; and ask'd him what was his Distemper; he, with some Hesitation, answer'd, that he had had scorbutick Breakings out about his Arms; and, to show me they were clear gone, he stripp'd up his Shirt a little way.——I ask'd him who sent him to me, he evaded that Question, repeating again, that Mr. *Ward's* Pills had agreed with him very well; I answer'd, that I was glad of it, and that I thought those who sent him were much in his Debt, for coming so far in such bad Weather. He compos'd his Countenance, and took Leave, saying, 'I don't know what will be the Consequence.'

CASE X. Three or four Days after this, a grave elderly Person came into my Shop, and another with him; he pull'd out a Paper, and then ask'd me if my Name was *Clutton*;——I answer'd, Yes——'I suppose, Sir, said he, that you are the Person which desired me to call on you.' I ask'd him his Name, he said, *Allen*, and that he lived in *Chandois-street, Covent-garden*;——I told him that I knew nothing of him; 'There was one call'd at my House this Day, reply'd he, and desired me to come and tell you how I was cured by Mr. *Ward's* Medicines: And, looking in some Confusion, said, I thought it had been you.' Was it

not *J. Ward*, quoth I? He answer'd, ' I don't know, I was from home, and, at my Return, was told that a Gentleman had left this Note, and desired I would come to you.' Well, pray, Friend, said I, what was thy Distemper? ' Sir, *reply'd he*, it was a Dropsy, my Legs were swell'd very much, and I am much better.'——I look'd on his Legs, and perceiv'd they were then swell'd, and that he walk'd to the Coach very indifferently; but he said they had been much worse.

CASE XI. A poor Woman came also in two or three Days more, to tell me she was better by taking of *Ward's* Medicines. Being ask'd who sent her, she said, some Woman perswaded her to come and tell me so.

CASE XII. I heard of a very great Cure on a Person in *Bishopsgate-street*, and desired her intimate Friend to be very exact, and draw up the Case. After some Months, and many Sollicitations, I could only get the following Letter.——' Mr. *Clutton*, I had answer'd yours sooner had the Gentlewoman been in Town before last *Wednesday*, whose Case you requir'd, &c.——On *Friday* I visited her, and ask'd her many Questions in regard to the Benefit received from *Ward*. She says, that for some time she has taken no Medicine at all; and is determined to try no farther, since she has not so great Service done her as expected; yet notwithstanding by what he order'd, her dropfical, hysterical, and asthmatical Complaints are much amended, and in all Shapes (her paralytick Case excepted) she seems to enjoy a better State of Health than she avers she has done for seven Years, &c. She's not willing to be more particular, so I did not urge. I'm yours, &c.

R. CECILL.

CASE

CASE XIII. Hearing of another Cure which was much talk'd of in our Neighbourhood, a Gentlewoman in *Carey-street*; I went to Dr. *Dodd* and Dr. *Hulse*, her Physicians, to enquire the Truth of it.—I heard from them, that she had been better since the taking of *Ward's* Medicines, but was then worse, very much swell'd, and was going to be tapp'd; which I hear has been done since.

CASE XIV. A very great Friend of *J. Ward* told me of a surprizing Cure on a Gentleman in *Norfolk*, by bringing away large Stones by Stool.—I cannot have any further Account of his Dis-temper, than that he had a general Disorder upon him. I conjecture that these Stones were Gall-Stones, which, by the usual Effect of *Ward's* Pills, were forced into the Duodenum; which is no Wonder.

CASE XV. Hearing of a Cure which was reported to be very extraordinary, of one who was born deaf and dumb, in *Butcher-row*, near *Temple-Bar*, I employ'd a Neighbour to find me out the Person; at length I heard of a young Woman, Apprentice to a Mantua-maker, one *Slaughter*. I went to her, and she gave me this Account.

‘ THAT *Hester Fitz Gerrald* had lived with her
 ‘ about two Years, and was about 18 Years of
 ‘ Age; that she was very backward at talking or
 ‘ speaking, and seemed also dull of hearing, and
 ‘ most commonly made Signs to signify her Mind;
 ‘ but that she did often speak, although not to
 ‘ hold a Discourse: That when she lately pointed
 ‘ to somewhat on a Shelf, which she made her
 ‘ Signs to reach to her, and she brought the wrong,
 ‘ she made her Signs to reach the other; which yet
 ‘ being wrong, upon her making Signs the third
 ‘ time,

‘ time, she brought the right, and in a Passion
 ‘ said, *Is it this you want?* That she generally
 ‘ made a Courtesy when she laid down her Work at
 ‘ Night, and said, *Your Servant, Madam;* that
 ‘ she would sometimes say, *Hester Fitz Gerrald,*
 ‘ *Father and Mother, no more.* That although
 ‘ she was dull of hearing, she heard the Drum in
 ‘ the Street when the Prize-fighters came by;
 ‘ that she always heard the little Bell ring to call
 ‘ People down Stairs; that she heard when any
 ‘ one came up Stairs, even to distinguish her
 ‘ Mistress, when she came up from other Persons.’
 Thus she was before she took any thing of *Joshua*
Ward. When I came to ask her what Effect his
 Medicines had on her, she said, ‘ That the first
 ‘ Dose had like to have kill’d her; that her Flesh
 ‘ turn’d to all manner of Colours presently after
 ‘ it; and that she thinks, that she is not any thing
 ‘ better for them, in her Hearing and Speaking;’
 but her Husband says, that she is much better.

N. B. *These are all the Cures of any Consequence,*
which I can come to any Certainty in——
I have heard indeed of some Persons of Quality,
and others, which have been cured of the Dropsy,
the Gout, Deafness, and Dumbness; but, upon
the best Enquiry I can make, they are no better.
The two following CASES however deserve Notice.

CASE XVI. A Friend of mine went very lately
 to *J. Ward*, and, among others, he saw a Woman
 who was very full of Prayers for the good she had
 received; my Friend had it soon hinted to him,
 that this Woman had had a Wolf in her Stomach,
 and was used to devour four or five Pound of raw
 Meat at a time, but was now cured of it.—A
 Surgeon of Note had it from *Ward* himself, that
 she eat two Legs of Mutton at a time. This seems
 thrice

thrice the former Quantity, we having very few Legs of Mutton, in *London*, which weigh less than seven Pounds : It must not be a small Wolf in her Stomach, which could devour either ten or five Pound of raw Flesh, and therefore this must be a very remarkable Cure.

SOME of the Learned are so contradictory as to assert, that there is no such thing as a Wolf, a living Creature in the Stomach : — That all the physical and chirurgical Authors mention the Wolf, an eating Ulcer in the Thigh or Leg, and not otherwise : — But supposing it were another voracious Creature in her Stomach, that would not much extenuate the Force of this great Cure, (and I can be sure that the Learned mention a canine Appetite.) However my Readers will doubtless believe, that *Ward's* Pills might kill it, when they have read over the following Cases.

CASE XVII. *Joshua Ward* has long boasted of Cures of the Stone in the Bladder, by dissolving of it, and bringing it away; and at last produced one, namely *Wilmer*, his Carpenter's Wife. He presented this Woman as cured before divers Persons of high Degree, to whom she declared he had cured her; and that *W. Chiselden* had before searched her, (which is not true, altho' *H. Cradock* the Surgeon had.) Some of these great Persons reported this, in *Ward's* Behalf, even to the Queen, who, upon the Credit of their Report, and out of Goodwill to Mankind, ordered *W. Chiselden*, her Surgeon, to send to *J. W.* proper Persons to prove the Efficacy of his Medicines, that the Truth might be known; to the end, that Mankind might have the Benefit of them, or be undeceived; he first declaring the Medicine innocent, as it seems it is, it being neither the *Pill* nor the *Drop*. Two Men have now been above three Months under his Care,

and what Benefit they have received, Maintenance and Presents excepted, we expect he will declare. *Wilmer*, his Carpenter's Wife, it seems, refuses to be searched again, which indeed is much to be lamented, since that would discover the Truth.

SINCE this Copy went to the Press, I have seen an Affidavit in the *Daily Gazetteer*, of the 20th of this Month of *May*, which has related this Case in another manner, which I refer my Readers to.

CASE XVIII. *Richard Banes* made Oath the 14th of *December*, 1734, That he was perfectly cured of the Pox by *J. Ward's* Medicines. This Oath was publish'd in Opposition to the 4th Case of the ill Effects of *Ward's* Medicines, as may be seen, p. 29, at length; but, that the Publick may know the true State of this Affair, I think myself oblig'd to publish the following Account.

THIS same *Richard Banes* apply'd to *John Price*, Surgeon, in *Covent-garden*, in the Spring of the Year, 1734. He had before this been salivated by another Person for venereal Disorders, and had then a Node on one of his Legs, and a venereal Tumor on his Head; he was, by the said *Price*, advis'd to let the Node and Tumor be opened; which he not being perfectly satisfied in, apply'd to several of the Faculty, and one of them open'd the Tumor on his Head; but as for trepanning his Scull, *Banes* says, that there was no such thing done, for the Bone exfoliated afterwards, when he was at *York*. The laying his Scull bare did not however cure him.—But after this, he applied to *J. W.* in *Pall-mall*, who gave him his *Pills* and *Drops* for a considerable time. The poor Man being easier, might think himself well, and so was brought to give the aforesaid Affidavit. But, alas!

he found his Mistake too soon, and came again to *J. Price* this last Spring, 1735-6, who found the same old Node on his Shin-bone, and was then encreased to twice its former Magnitude, extending itself about 7 Inches in Length upon the Tibia: He had then also another Node on his other Leg, about 6 Inches in Length, likewise one upon his Arm: He had also in the intermediate Time from the taking of *W's* Medicines to his coming now to *J. Price*, puffy Swellings on the Back of his Wrist, and on his Insteps, attended with great Weakness of the Joints. *Price* again refused to meddle with him, unless he would suffer every one of those Nodes to be opened; which *Banes* again disliked, and went to *Shipley* and *Talbott*, who soon convinced him, that there was no other Method to obtain a lasting Cure. *Banes* then put himself under *Price's* Care, who, in Company with *H. Cradock*, opened these Tumors, and found the Bones carious in all of them; after these were laid open, his nocturnal Pains ceased, the puffy Swellings vanished, and he is in a fair way of Recovery.

IF any one should object, That as I am an *Apothecary*, my Bréthren will be more ready to tell me of the Hurt which he does, than of the Good. To this I answer, That we do naturally talk of both; and I have before seriously declared, that I was very much prepossessed in the Favour of the *Pill* and *Drop*, till an Accident put me on Enquiry; and who should I enquire of, but Physicians and Apothecaries, under whose Notice such Things most frequently occur, and who only can make a proper Judgment of the Operations and Effect of Medicines in general? These readily have told me of such Cures done on their Patients, as have happened. ——— Those which were of the
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greatest Moment I have set down, and not omitted one, as far as my Memory will serve me.

I SHALL now go on and relate some of the other Cases, which I have by me, of the bad Effects of these Medicines.

CASE XV. A Gentlewoman named *Latoure* was taken with a Fit of the Cholick, which she was very subject to; some of her Acquaintance prevailed on her to take *Ward's Drop*; a little While after the taking of that, there ensued a violent Sicknefs, Reaching, Vomiting and Purging; Family Medicines were given to check these Evacuations, but instead of abating they grew worse, and the Stools became bloody; her Mouth and Tongue were filled with such a violent Thrush, that even the softest Liquids could not be swallowed without great Pain; at last fainting Fits seized her, she grew delirious, lost her Speech, and fell into cold and clammy Sweats. In this Extremity Dr. *Egerland* was sent for, who perceiving no Pulse wondered how they could let a Distemper go so far, and enquiring narrowly about the Occasion of these Disorders, and what had been given her, was at last, with a deal of Reluctancy told, that she had taken *Ward's Drop*. He ordered her some Cordials, but told them, her Life was in so great Danger, that he did not like to take the Care of her upon himself, but desired Assistance. Upon this Dr. *Mead* was sent for to consult with him; and although for two Days the Violence of the above-mentioned Symptoms seemed to abate, yet they soon returned, and carried her off in a deplorable Manner.

CASE XVI. *Thomas Howes*, then Church Warden of St. *Bride's* Parish in *Fleet-street*, tells me, that

that in *October*, 1734, one *Philip Peirce* of that Parish acquainted him, that he had a Mind to take Mr. *Ward's* Advice, which *T. Howes* very much dissuaded him from. He did so however, and was vastly disordered with it, upon which *T. Howes* wrote a Letter to Dr. *Rufinac* (as Physician attending *gratis* all the Poor of that Parish, as well those in their Workhouse as out of it, when they were ill) that he would be so kind as to visit *Philip Peirce*, he having taken something of one Mr. *Ward*. The Doctor visited him accordingly the same Day, and found him exceeding ill; he complained of his Lips, Mouth, and all his Head being very much swelled; he had two foul Ulcers in his Mouth, that on the Right Side was deep and full of clotted Blood and Filth; they stunk so that several Spectators who were there could not bear the Room. *Peirce* said before them all, he went to *Ward* the *Wednesday* before, having no Disease but a leprous Eruption; ——— that *Ward* gave him, with his own Hands, two Bottles, and bad him take half of one of them presently, and the other half the next Morning, and to divide the second Bottle in the same Manner, so as to take half of each Bottle every Morning for four Days together, and to go every Day to Work, as usual. — On *Thursday*, being the next Day, he took the first Dose, which was half the Bottle, as directed, from that Time to the next Night he had about forty Stools and Vomits, but no Blood came away till *Saturday* and *Sunday*; on *Saturday* he began to spit Blood, and on *Sunday* much more, with several Clots which looked like Flesh, as big as the Top of one's Finger, some larger, some less.

On *Monday* the Blood increased, and came from both his Mouth and Nose; the Swelling of his Mouth was increased so much that he had in some measure lost his Speech, and the Doctor could

scarcely understand him ; he was very thirsty, and complained of a violent Burning in his Belly and Stomach, quite up to his Throat. He had also violent Stitches on both Sides, so that he could hardly lie on either, and had no Rest.

ON *Tuesday* he continued spitting very great Quantities of Blood, and large Pieces of it lay in his Mouth, and stuck so to his Gums that it was with great Difficulty taken from him.

THUS he languished a few Days longer, in a most stinking Condition, from his Mouth, Throat, &c. and then he died.

HE was a strong muscular Man, but not fat, about six Feet high, broad shouldered and well made, and about 30 Years of Age.

ALTHO' he was ordered to take the four Doses he took but one, and needed no more.

CASE XVII. *Joseph Sweeting*, of *Kent street* in *Southwark*, was in the latter End of *December*, 1734, troubled with a shortness of Breath and a Cough, he applied to *Fr. Dalby*, an Apothecary upon *Ludgate-hill*, who gave him some Pectorals, &c. which relieved him ; in about 11 Days after his Legs began to swell, but by some Purges, &c. the swelling of his Legs was taken off, and he was so far recovered that he was directed to take only some Horse-radish and Mustard-seed steeped in Wine, to prevent a Relapse. About the 12th of the next Month *Fr. Dalby*, the Apothecary, call'd to see him, in Expectation of finding him quite well, but instead thereof he found him in his Bed, and thereupon asking him what was the Matter, “ Oh ! Sir, (says he) I have got the Devil in my
“ Stomach, for I have been with Mr. *Ward*, who
“ promised to cure me in a Week or ten Days ;
“ upon which I took two of his Pills, the first of
“ them worked very well, which made me hope I
“ should

“ should be better ; the other I took this Morning,
 “ and it hath worked so violently with me, that
 “ I think I cannot out-live it.”——He was then
 in a cold Sweat, and all his Nerves were in Con-
 vulsions, was very thirsty and sick, and had a most
 violent Pain in his Stomach and Belly, and a con-
 tinual Reaching and Purging upon him, and could
 keep nothing within him, but vomitted it up im-
 mediately. Both he and his Wife intreated *Fr.*
Dalby, the Apothecary, to send something to re-
 lieve him, which he refused, telling them that it
 was more proper to send for *Mr. Ward* himself,
 who knew what he had given him ; and at the same
 Time told him, that he was afraid nothing could
 serve him. ——— The poor Man the very next
 Day, however, sent to *Fr. Dalby*, and desired he
 would come to do something to help him, or else
 he should be soon dead. *Dalby* went again to him,
 and found him in the same deplorable Condition
 he had left him the Day before, but with this fur-
 ther Circumstance of his approaching Fate, that
 his Breath was then very short, and his Spirits al-
 most wasted and sunk. *Fr. Dalby* thereupon de-
 sired his Wife to send for some Physician to visit
 him ; but they being unwilling, he complied, in Pi-
 ty to his unhappy Case, to send him some Draughts
 with *Sperma Cæti*, and ordered him to make use
 of Barley-water, and other lubricating Things, to
 smoothe his Bowels, and blunt the Virulency of
Ward's Pills which he had taken, but to no Effect,
 for about the 16th of the same Month he died.

AFTER he was dead *Fr. Dalby*, the Apothecary,
 insisted upon his being opened, declaring that *Mr.*
Ward's Medicines was the real Cause of his Death.
 It was thereupon agreed that he should be opened,
 and *T. Noell*, a Surgeon, *Lypyeat Badman*, Sur-
 geon, together with *Fr. Dalby*, opened his Body,
 wherein they found no Appearance of any natural
 Distem-

Distemper upon him ; but upon examining his Stomach they found it was remarkably thin, the innermost Coat was coroded and inflamed with many livid Spots, and this confirmed those Gentlemen, that *Ward's Pills* were the Occasion of all this Mischief.

CASE XVIII. *James Frettwell*, Carpenter in *Basinghall-street*, about 49 Years of Age, of a stout Constitution, able to go about his Business, had no Distemper to hinder him, only was apt to have a Dizziness and swimming in his Head, which had affected him for the last four or five Years, and for a few Months before he died this Disorder in his Head was very bad ; he had several Times fallen down suddenly, insomuch that the Apothecary judged it to be the Falling-sickness. He went to *J. Ward* about the Beginning of *April*, 1734, and several Times afterwards for five or six Weeks, he generally walked there and back again, which was near five Miles. He had in this Compass of Time several Doses of the *Pills* and *Drop*, which he used to take about twice in a Week, he paid him a Guinea or two for these, but the Person who gave me this Account is not sure which, although he has himself gone with *Frettwell* to *J. Ward's*, and seen him take his Medicines. He was to pay *Ward* two Guineas more when he was well. The *Pill* and *Drop*, *Frettwell* said, had but little Effect on him, except that he thought the *Drop* made him sweat more than he used to do. After using these, and being no better, *Ward* gave him his *Liquid Snuff* several times ; it made his Nose run, and purged his Head very much, but his Nose, Face and Eyes swelled with it ; the last Dose which he took, had not that same Effect of purging at his Nose, but even in *Ward's* own House his Head began to be very ill :

(It

(It was about the 15th of the following Month) The Disorder in his Head made him at first dull, heavy and cross, but after he came out of *Ward's* House he grew foolish, passionate, and so far out of his Senies, that he went to strike his Wife in the Street as he came along.—— Such Behaviour he was not accustomed to shew, being, as my Informant says, a very loving Husband, and good natured Man: After he came home his Senses still were more distracted, and about Midnight the Servants were called to hold him; he tumbled about the Room, struck, and struggled with all who came near him, two or three at a Time not being able to hold him. — No Man could be more thoroughly mad. —— The next Day Dr. *Monroe* was sent for, *T. Moor*, Apothecary, and *J. Wheeler*, Surgeon; the Doctor found him quite raving mad: His Wife related to him the chief Circumstances now recited.—— The Physician then declared his Sentiments, that there were no Hopes of his Recovery; and although he used his utmost Endeavours to take off those terrible Disorders, all proved ineffectual. His Brain was so inflamed, that his Madness rather increased, and he never recovered his Senses, but died about the 20th of the said Month.

CASE XIX. *W. Pruitt*, in the *Strand*, had the Gout in his Hands above a Year ago, he applied to *J. Ward*, of whom he received four Pills, which he took as he was directed. He generally took one in the Morning, it made him vehement sick, and vomitted him three or four times, afterwards went downwards with a great many Stools, about 12 or 14; this was attended with cold Sweats and trembling of his Limbs.

AFTER these four Doses he found himself better, and very readily told his Acquaintance what an excellent Doctor he had; in about a Fortnight's Time

Time the Gout returned, and then he sent again to *Ward*, and took another Dose. This worked much in the same Manner as the other, he vomitted up a greenish Liquor, and sometimes yellowish. This Dose, instead of helping his Gout, brought it into his Stomach, Belly and Sides, and his Stomach was swelled and very sore; his *Sternum* also was swelled and sore, so was his Belly; all these tortured him with Pain to such a violent Degree, that he thought he could not possibly out-live it; and the Disturbance which the Operation of the *Pill* gave, by Reaching and Purging, reduced him so very low by the Evening, that his Family thought him a dying, his Lips had no Colour in them; he drank a Pint of Mountain Wine, and the best Cordials which his Family could make; but in the Night his Torture in his Stomach and Belly was so violent, that, being out of season to call in Help, the Family got a Pint of Rum, and put Pepper into it; he drank all of it, at Times, that Night, and had it not been for that Assistance he verily believed he should have died. He laboured some Weeks to recover the ill Effects of this Medicine, but his Apothecary, *P. Glynn*, calling to see him accidentally, brought also Dr. *Rufinac* some Days after, by whose Assistance, in some Months time, he tolerably recovered this shock, and not sooner. He has the Gout at this Time, but still declares, that he would not take another of *Ward's Pills* for 500 l.

N. B. This last Dose had such an Effect on him, that his Right Knee contracted so, that he could never since extend it to its natural Posture; and as a Testimony of the great surprize which it gave, his Wife and Family sat up with him all that Night, after this last Dose was taken, altho' she had then lain in but five Days.

CASE XX. Captain *Johnson's* Wife in *Lymon-street, Goodman's-fields*, some time in Nov. 1734, took one of *Ward's Drops* in the Evening, which vomited and purged her very much for two or three Hours successively, which was succeeded by such a violent Hurry and Disorder of Spirits, that she could not sleep at Nights, but would get out of her Bed in a great Confusion and Fright, and walk about the Room, and when she was asked what was the Matter, would answer, with much surprize and Trembling, That she could not tell, but that she was assur'd she should die, for I cannot live (said she) my Mind being so possessed with Terror, and Fear of I don't know what, &c. Her Countenance looked so frightful and ghastly, that every one who saw her was surprised thereat: She continued in this Condition near two Months, and then took Dr. *Sydenham's* Preparation of Steel, which in a few Weeks after recovered her. She went to *J. Ward* by herself, contrary to her Husband's Inclinations, and bought two of his *Drops*, for which she paid him half a Guinea; but had the good Fortune to take but one of them.

CASE XXI. A Gentlewoman near *Doctors Commons* gives me the following Relation, " I had
 " some time in Autumn, 1734, a Tetter broke
 " out on my Hand, for which I had try'd several
 " Things without Effect, and thereupon was per-
 " swaded to try Mr. *Ward's* Medicines, to which
 " I consented, and accordingly went to him and
 " told him my Complaint, which he at first Sight
 " engaged to cure, but told me it could not be
 " done in less than three Months, and that by a
 " very regular taking of his *Drop* and *Pill*, to
 " which I agreed, my Husband being present
 " cautioned Mr. *Ward*, not to give me any
 " Thing that was of a violent Nature, by rea-
 " son

“ son I had lately lain in; and to express the
 “ great Affection he had, and Care of my Wel-
 “ fare, threatened him, in a jesting Manner,
 “ that if he hurt me he would pull his House
 “ about his Ears; to which he replied, that if
 “ she was big with Child he would venture to
 “ give her his Remedies. I then asked him in
 “ what manner I must satisfy him for the Cure, to
 “ which he told me, as it was likely to be a long
 “ Cure, he must have a Guinea down, and after-
 “ wards expected to be paid according to our Abili-
 “ ties; I thereupon paid him a Guinea, and took
 “ two of his *Drops* home with me; upon which he
 “ gave me a Card seal’d, &c. as a Ticket, which
 “ I was to bring with me at any time, and,
 “ upon producing it, might have as many of his
 “ *Drops* and *Pills* as I pleas’d, until the Cure was
 “ perfected. The next Day I took one of his
 “ *Drops*, which neither vomited nor purged me,
 “ but made me spit very much for two Days;
 “ after the second of which Days, I sent to him,
 “ to tell him what Effect it had on me; to which
 “ he returned an Answer, that he was very glad
 “ of it, and was very sure it would cure me, and
 “ order’d me to take another the next Morning;
 “ which I accordingly did, and that had only the
 “ Effect of a common Vomit. The next Day I
 “ went myself to him, who then gave me two
 “ *Pills*, and order’d me to take one of them the
 “ next Morning, and the other the Day following,
 “ and told me, that I might go about my Business
 “ in the Afternoon, any of those Days when I took
 “ his Medicines. I then ask’d him, if it was not too
 “ hasty to take the second *Pill* the next Day after;
 “ to which he replied, That if I would not follow
 “ his Directions, he could not cure me. On the
 “ next Morning therefore, being the 22d Day of
 “ *October*, 1734, I took one of the *Pills*, which
 “ vomit

vomited and purg'd me pretty much, and caus'd
 both my Stomach and Belly to swell, in a very
 extraordinary manner, and brought upon me so
 great a Disorder, even to my Fingers-ends, and
 made me so restless, sick, and uncommonly odd,
 that I seem'd to myself as if I had taken a Dose
 of Poison, but not large enough to kill me out-
 right. The next Day but one, I had however
 Resolution enough to take the second *Pill*, al-
 though my Husband endeavour'd to persuade
 me against it; but I told him, that altho' I
 thought myself poison'd by the first, the second
 might carry it off, and thereupon took it in the
 Morning in my Bed, and sent for my Nurse to
 attend me in the Operation. — This second
Pill vomited and purg'd me oftener than I could
 keep account of, and was attended with such
 violent Sicknefs, Sinking of the Spirits, and
 Convulsions, and Torment in my Stomach
 and Bowels, that I became speechless, and, in
 all Appearance to those about me, was actually
 dying." — J. Garnham, an Apothecary, was
 sent for, who, upon his coming, says he found her
 in faint Sweats, having a ghastly Countenance, and
 hardly any Pulse. She was just upon recovering
 some Sense, but not able to speak, or know any
 thing, for above a Quarter of an Hour after. In
 this Hurry Remedies were applied with all pos-
 sible Diligence, notwithstanding which, she re-
 laps'd and fainted away four or five times the
 same Day, as before, and her Vomiting and Purg-
 ing continued all that time; but at length, by the
 extraordinary Care and Tendernefs used, she was
 recover'd, tho' by very slow Degrees. As she was
 pinning her Cap some Days after this happen'd,
 the Fingers of one of her Hands were all drawn
 up together, but her diligent Nurse, with warm
 Cloths, and rubbing, restor'd them by degrees.

She had no manner of Relief for the Tetter upon her Hand, for which she took the *Drops* and *Pills*, which had thrown her into so deplorable and dangerous a Condition, some of the sad Effects whereof still remain upon her.

CASE XXII. A Gentlewoman near *Stocks-market* went to *J. W.* in Company with a young Gentlewoman, and to keep her in Countenance, as is supposed, took his *Drops* herself, for she was in a common State of Health; when she had taken one or two, she praised them, and grew very fond of them; they vomited her but little, but purged her very much. The Person who gives me this Relation says, That they had a considerable Effect on her Spirits very soon, for that she alter'd upon taking them in her Behaviour; however went on to praise and extol their Excellencies very greatly: That she would proceed, contrary to the Advice of her intimate Friends, and take on of his *Drops*, till she had taken about twelve Doses, although she appeared to those of her own Family worse and worse every time, even immediately upon her taking a Dose. Her Senses seemed to be scattered from the very first, and they grew worse every time she took any, of which she could not be persuaded, but continued them until she was reduced to real Madness, and her nearest Friends were obliged to confine her in a proper House fronting *Oxford market*; there she recovered, and is become sensible of her Mistake. It is supposed that this Gentlewoman laid out 50 or 60 *l.* with him. Her Friends, in her Confinement, found about twenty Bottles of his *Drops* in her Possession, they sent them to him and desired a Return of the Money for them, but that was refused.

CASE XXIII. I received the following Account

(by a Messenger) from a Tradesman near the *Royal-Exchange*, viz.

“ HAVING a scorbutick Humour in my Hands,
 “ I went to Mr. *Ward*, about the latter End of
 “ *July*: He look’d on them, and told me, he
 “ had rather it had been the Pox, nevertheless
 “ he’d cure me, tho’ it would require some time;
 “ he gave me one of his *Pills*, which I took the
 “ next Morning, without moving me in any man-
 “ ner, and order’d me to apply a *Poultice* made
 “ with Butter-milk to my Hands. Two Days after
 “ I went to him again; he then gave me another
 “ of his *Pills*, which I took next Morning, which
 “ work’d, in a violent manner, both upwards and
 “ downwards; it weaken’d me so much, that I
 “ was quite dispirited; and, about four Days after,
 “ thinking the Air, on horseback, would do me
 “ good, I rode gently to the Park Gate near
 “ *Putney* Heath, where, staying to see the Royal
 “ Family go in to hunt, I insensibly fell off my
 “ Horse in a Fit. A Surgeon let me Blood, and
 “ I was carried to the *Bowling-Green* House on *Put-*
 “ *ney* Heath, and put to bed; I remain’d three
 “ Hours, before I knew any body, or where I was.
 “ I was carried home in a Chair, and call’d on my
 “ Apothecary, Mr. *Garnham*, in *Great Carter-lane*;
 “ I had a Medicine to take that Night, and he vi-
 “ sited me the Day after, and told me, he believ’d
 “ it might proceed from the violent Operation of
 “ those *Pills*, but would have me go again to
 “ Mr. *Ward*, and tell him. I went, he told me,
 “ I should have several more Fits, and that it was
 “ not in the Power of any Physician to cure me
 “ of them, but if I would take his *Drops*, they
 “ would cure my Hands; he then gave me two
 “ of them, and a little Bottle of yellow Liquor
 “ to rub my Hands withal; I took one of these
 “ *Drops*,

“ Drops, which work’d both ways, in a violent
 “ manner, and the third Morning after that I took
 “ the other, which had the like Operation. I then
 “ waited on him again, and told him the Effect ;
 “ he gave me two more, and said he’d cure me ;
 “ but my Fits returning so frequently, and leaving
 “ me in continual Faintness and Trembling all over
 “ me, when they went off, made me quite lay aside
 “ the taking more ; my Fits returned some times
 “ for four or five Days together, to that violent
 “ degree, that four or five strong Men could not
 “ prevent me from hurting myself. The Fits have
 “ continued, tho’ not so often, nor so violent, even
 “ to this Time.”

N. B. *Upon my receiving this Account, I enquir’d
 whether this Patient had ever before had any such
 Fits, I was very positively assured that he had
 not, and that his Hands were not at all re-
 liev’d by this severe Course neither.*

CASE XXIV. *Joshua Newby’s Wife, in New
 Bond-street, was infirm, and subject to Vapours,
 Lowness of Spirits, &c. The Husband came home
 one Day, above a Year ago, about Two o’ Clock,
 and not seeing her, ask’d where she was? the Ser-
 vant reply’d, above in her own Room not very
 well. When he came there, he ask’d, with some
 Concern, what was the matter? he was soon in-
 form’d, that she had taken one of Ward’s Drops.
 —He was surprized, and shew’d his Uneasiness
 at her doing such a thing privately, without Ad-
 vice ; but however, upon further Enquiry, did not
 find that it had over-work’d, or done her then any
 Injury ; on the contrary, she herself spake much in
 its Praise, that she was better, it had done her
 good ; and shew’d an Air of Chearfulness more
 than ordinary. The next Morning she was struck*

with the Palsy, her Cheek and Mouth were drawn to the right Side, in such a manner as was very frightful to look at. ——— *Gataker* the Apothecary was sent for, and ——— *Talbott* the Surgeon, and afterwards a Physician; they could not help her, the Palsy of her Cheek was never recover'd, she declin'd apace, and in about three Months Time died.

CASE XXV. I received a Letter from an unknown Hand, dated the 13th of *January*, 1735, informing me, that one *Mrs. Riely*, who lived at *Mrs. Dodd's*, over-against *Bull-Yard* in *Swallow-street*, had a Child of about twelve Weeks old, who had a little Disorder in its Eyes, but was no otherwise ill, that she knew of; *Mrs. Riely* took her Child privately to *Mr. Ward*, who gave it some of his *Liquid Snuff*, and thereupon she brought it home again, in hopes that its Disorder in its Eyes would be thereby effectually cured, as in truth it was; for, upon her coming home, and telling *Mrs. Dodd* where she had been, and upon what Account, and opening the Child's Mantle to look at it, they, to their great Surprise, found the Child quite dead. Upon Enquiry we found this was true.

CASE XXVI. The following is the Copy of a Letter I received from *Oxford*.

‘ S I R,

‘ I SUPPOSE you are not yet inform'd of the Occasion of the Lord Bishop of ——— Death; he took one of *Ward's Pills* about a Fortnight before his Illness, which agreed with him very well; about a Week before his Death he took another, which, within a few Hours, threw him into so violent a Looseness, and afterwards bloody Flux,

‘ that, notwithstanding the immediate Help of two
 ‘ Physicians, it could not be stopp’d. This is what
 ‘ I had from his Nurse, whom I take to be a good
 ‘ Judge. He liv’d but five Days after taking the
 ‘ *Pill.*’

I RECEIVED also an Account from another Hand, intimating the same, adding, that his Bowels mortify’d, and that the Smell was intollerably bad when any one went near him.

CASE XXVII. *Mary Crumpton*, aged about 46 Years, had some Disorders, which are usual at that time of Life, but her chief Complaint was a Swimming or Giddiness in her Head; and thereupon she said, that sometime in *April* or *May*, 1734, (but which she doth not remember) she went to Mr. *Ward*, and would have told her Complaint, but he interrupted her, saying, ‘ No, ‘ no, good Woman, I have but one Remedy, ‘ which I give for all Distempers;’ and thereupon gave her one of his *Pills gratis*, which she took before him, and he ordered her, when she came home, to drink warm Water. This *Pill* had no Effect at all upon her, either by Vomit or Stool; neither had a second or third (which she took at two Days distance between each other) any Effect either of those ways; but, after taking the third, she broke out all over her Body, like a Scarlet Fever. The next time she went to him, she told him in what manner she was broke out; upon which he ask’d her, if she sweat with them? which she said she did, and that she was naturally apt to sweat. Then he order’d her to come twice a Week, and take his *Pills*, which she did, till she had taken about fourteen or fifteen of them; but they had no other Effect upon her, either upward or downward, than those she had taken before; her

her Breaking-out went off two or three times, and return'd again; she afterwards swell'd in her Belly, and had great Pains there, which were sometimes very violent; and when they remov'd out of her Belly, her Limbs became paralytick, numb'd, and almost senseless and useless. Upon which she resolv'd to take no more of *Ward's Pills*, and applied herself to some Apothecaries and Physicians, to remove the Disorders which these *Pills* had brought upon her, who gave her several Medicines, but all to no Effect; for, notwithstanding their Endeavours to relieve her, her Limbs continued paralytick, so that she was unable to support herself any longer, and obliged to sell her Bed and other Goods out of Necessity; thereupon she says, that she was glad to be admitted into the Work-house at *St. Giles's in the Fields*, sometime in Autumn last, where, having ever since had proper physical Helps, her Belly is become easy, and less, and the Pains in her Limbs are abated; but the Palsy in her Arms and Feet makes her still unable to use them; they are so weak with such a Numbness, that when they are pinch'd she hardly feels it.

CASE XXVIII. A hearty Man, of a middle Age, by Name *Crosby*, at a Person of Quality's House in *Albemarle-street*, had a Cold, which gave him Pains in his Limbs, and a Cough; he took two Doses from *Ward*, but, instead of relieving him, they caused such Disorders, that Dr. *Hollins* was sent for, and *B. Lacy*, Apothecary; but before he could take any Medicines from them he died.

CASE XXIX. The following Account I had from Captain *Wilks*, living in *Old Fish-street*.

William Gray his Apprentice having a sore Leg, and some other Complaints, last Spring, but none

that hindred him going about his Business, went to *Ward*, and show'd him his fore Leg, and told his Complaints.——*Ward* engaged to cure him, but told him it could not be done presently; but he must come twice a Week till he was well; and if he could not pay him his customary Price, he might pay a Guinea down, and, by bringing a Card (which they shew'd me) with him, he might have Medicines till he was well; this Card was sealed with a Seal, and had the Word *PILL* wrote on it. He also gave him some Water, in which, he directed him to wet a Rag, put it upon the Sore, and then laying on a Piece of Canvas-Cloth, to sew it tight on, which was not to be moved, till he was well, only to be wet with that Water every Morning and Evening.—— The young Man did so, took his *Pills* very punctually, till he had taken seven or eight Doses; some of them did a little work at all, others work'd him pretty much, and he very apparently grew weaker and weaker.—— “ I tarry'd one *Sunday* (*says the Captain*) at home from Divine Service, on purpose to talk with him, and persuade him from continuing Mr. *Ward's* Medicines. I call'd him to me, and said, Pray, *Will*, don't fool your Life away, I perceive that you grow worse and weaker, I am afraid you take these *Pills* too often, and that they are too strong for you. “ Sir, *reply'd William*, I take them as I am order'd, “ and I am not afraid of dying.”

“ I USED many Arguments, but found him very resolute to stick by his *Doctor*.—— I then turn'd my Discourse to his Morals, and told him, that his drinking so much as he did, might take off the good Effect of these Medicines, and that a lower Diet would suit a Course of Physick better.—— This good Counsel did not prevail with him, but he persisted to take the

Pills

Pills about twice or thrice a Week, till he had taken about fourteen Doses; by that time his Sore on his Leg became so foul and putrified, that it stunk as he went about the House, and he was reduc'd to a very weak Condition, by the rough Operation of the *Pills*. At length he fell into such violent Disorders, that I sent my Man, on horseback, for speed sake, to Dr. *Ward*, to come and ease him. Answer was brought me, that he would come; but before any one came from him, I sent for Dr. *Barrabee*, and my Apothecary; when they were gone, came a Man from Dr. *Ward*, to see their Patient; but, upon hearing that a Physician had been consulted, he said, *Then he will die*, so went away. The Physician used his utmost Endeavour to relieve him, but he died in three or four Days. He told one of his Fellow-Servants, that he saw his Error, declaring to him, before he died, That *Ward's Pill* had shortened his Days.'

CASE XXX. A Woman near *Amersham, Bucks*, had a sore Leg, was put into a Course of Medicines by *J. Ward*; but, instead of relieving her, they brought violent Disorders; her Leg mortified, and *Kingston*, the Surgeon, of *Bovington-green*, cut it off; but she died.

CASE XXXI. Upon hearing that my Friend *S. Despagnol*, Apothecary, in *Conduit-street*, was very ill of a Rheumatism, and had taken *Ward's Pills*, I went there to know the Success; he told me in what manner he had been prevail'd with to take two *Pills* in the Autumn, 1734; he said that the first wrought him like a common Vomit, but the second strained him upwards and downwards with such Violence, and caus'd such a Deliquium of Spirits, pain in his Stomach, cold Sweats, Tremblings, and

such a Confusion of the animal Oeconomy, that he would not take another for 500 *l.* His Distemper, after all this, was not reliev'd, but made worse. He applied to Physicians, and, by degrees, recover'd the ill Effects of *Ward's* Medicine, and his Distemper too.

CASE XXXII. A Gentleman in *Pump-court*, in the *Temple*, of a noble Family, took twelve or fourteen Doses of *Ward's Pills*, about a Year ago, for some slight Complaints: *Ward* told him, he might take them in the Morning and in the Afternoon might go about as usual. The first four or five, he said, did not operate any way considerably, but afterwards the other ruffled him pretty much. He broke out of a Leprosy all over his Body and Limbs, (which he attributed to his going by Water the same Day he took the *Pill*) his Hair came off his Head, his Nails came off his Fingers. — He consulted *Dr. Burton*, who, by degrees, reliev'd him, and he is now very well.

CASE XXXIII. This Gentleman's Servant, *John* — had an Ague about twelve or fourteen Months ago: He took sixteen of *Ward's Pills*; he says, that the first four or five had but little Effect on him, but afterwards they purg'd and vomited him very violently, and reduc'd him to a very low degree: He says, that the last Dose he took was on a *Friday*, or *Saturday*, he has forgot which, it had such a violent Effect on him, or, at least, that and those other jointly, which he had taken before, that he became senseless, and knew no body, from that Day, till the *Tuesday* following; it reduc'd him to extreme Weakness; he made Water, which was of two different Sorts at the same time, and which would not mix when they were shook together. This rough Treatment put by the Fits of his Ague for the present; but,

upon

upon recovering his Strength, the Fits return'd, and he was forced to apply for better Help, and is now recover'd.

CASE XXXIV. I went to see one *Thomas Turner*, in *Conduit-street*, a strong middle aged Man; he told me, that he took one *Pill* the 19th of *February* last, in the Evening, and another the next Morning; they had no Effect on him, in any sensible manner, till the 23d, and then he broke out all over his Body, from Head to Foot, with Itching and Burning, to a great degree; the Eruptions look'd very red, and swell'd to great Bunches, in some Places; this was succeeded by a Fever, Thirst, a continual Reaching to vomit, a Stoppage of Water, the Parts thereabouts swell'd, and the Testicles, he said, were as hard as a Stone. He sent for *S Despagnol*, Apothecary, who, by Bleeding, Clysters, &c. has reliev'd him, and he is recovering.——I had this Account from him myself, the 27th of the same Month.

CASE XXXV. My Neighbour *Lloyd's* Wife, who keeps the *Goat Ale* house, in *Fulwood's Rents*, sent for me, in great haste; I was in the Country, but my Servant went, and found her crying out of a sad Pain in her Stomach and Belly; she was in a common State of Health before this, only had a Shortness of Breath: He enquir'd how these Disorders came, and they inform'd him, that she had taken three or four of *Ward's Pills*; the former had vomited and purg'd her very much, and she did not think herself the worse for them; but the last Dose, which she had taken that Morning, did not work at all, upwards or downwards; nor could they get any thing to pass either way, but gave her a most violent Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and Sinking and Dejection of the Spirits; she had
strong

strong Convulsions, cold Sweats, and such a Sickness and Faintness, that she thought herself dying. He sent her a purging emollient Clyster, and a Bottle of Julap, to settle her Stomach, and raise her Spirits; it was the 8th of *September*, 1734. As soon as the Clyster work'd, she was easier, and she had the good Fortune to recover.

CASE XXXVI. *Martha Hunt*, in *Southwark*, went, with seven or eight more, to *J. Ward*; they told him their different Complaints, one had a Pthiick, another a Rheumatism, one a Consumption, &c. He gave them all his *Pill*, and *Martha Hunt* went again to him, till she had taken three Doses; they neither work'd upwards nor downwards, but, for several Days, gave her a violent Weight and Load at her Stomach, with such an Oppression of Spirits, that she drank hot Sack to raise them a little; the Load weighed her down more than she could express, and gave her a Trembling all over her. At length she was advised to take a Purge, and that eased her; but her Limbs were no better.

CASE XXXVII. *Daniel Miles*, Carpenter, a middle aged Man, who lodg'd at the *Goat*, in *Fulwood's Rents*, being taken ill, sent for me. When I came to him, I found him in a deep Consumption; and, upon enquiring of him how long he had been ill, he told me, about five or six Months; I thereupon ask'd him what was the first Cause of his Illness; to which he answer'd me, That having got a very great Cold, and Pain in his Limbs, with a Cough, and Spitting: He thereupon went to *Ward*, who gave him his *Pill* or *Drop*, (but which I do not remember) and that he took fourteen or fifteen Doses of them. But, instead of finding any Amendment thereby, he grew much

much worse, and became more weak and faint; and that he had, since his taking the same, lost all Appetite to Food, and had a continual Vomiting and Purging, accompanied with a Fever and Night Sweats, which Complaints he had not before he took these Medicines of *Ward*. I thought him past all Hopes of Recovery, but did what I could, to make the short Remainder of the poor Man's Life as easy as possible, for in about two or three Weeks time after he died.

CASE XXXVIII. *Gilbert Jones*, at the *Butchers Arms*, in *King-street, Westminster*, aged 50 Years, had a Cough, was a little pthifical, and stuff'd in his Lungs, he was also troubled with rheumatick Pains, which made him go with two Sticks. — A Person (who seem'd to be one of *Ward's* intimate Friends, and with whom, he said, he had been abroad in *France*) being in the House as a Guest, and, observing the Condition of *Gilbert Jones*, told him what wonderful Cures *Ward* had done there, and also in *England*, and therefore mightily persuaded him to try some of his *Pills*, assuring him, if he would consent to take them, that he should throw away his Crutches in a Month's time. *Gilbert Jones*, upon such Persuasions of this Person, was prevail'd on, and he having some of these famous *Pills* about him, left *Gilbert Jones* two of them; one of which he took soon after, which had but little Operation, and thereupon he took the other, but without any Benefit, and afterwards he took one of his *Drops*, (for which and what *Pills* he had then of him, he paid him a Guinea) but this *Drop* strain'd, vomited, and purg'd him to so great a degree, that it brought upon him such dismal and frightful Symptoms, that his Wife, who constantly attended him, declar'd she would not continue in the Room, if he took another of these *Drops*, for
twenty

twenty Pounds. After he had taken this *Drop*, he was never able to go out of his Room, and his Head was so much affected with the Violence of its Operation, that it was never well afterwards. *R. Varley*, an Apothecary, in the same Street, was, about the 5th of *April*, 1735, sent for to him, who, upon asking him what his Complaints were, *Jones* told him, that he had taken Mr. *Ward's* Medicines, and that he was much worse for them; that his Limbs were a great deal worse than before he took them; and, notwithstanding *R. Varley* the Apothecary's Endeavours, he grew daily worse and worse; and thereupon he desired a Physician might be advised with upon the Case, which was agreed to, and Dr. *Williams*, of *Dartmouth-street*, was sent for; but his whole Constitution was so much shock'd and impair'd by the *Pills*, followed with this *Drop*, that, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of the Physician and Apothecary, they could not remove its dire Effects, and thereupon he died about the 20th Day of the following Month.

CASE XXXIX. *W. Warner*, Hoy-man, at the *Bricklayers-Wharf*, was a little indispos'd, and he could not be dissuaded, but he would go to *Ward*. He took about fourteen of his Doses; the last never work'd with him, upwards nor downwards, but swell'd his Stomach and Belly, put him to sad Torture and Agony, and so he died.

CASE XL. A Gentlewoman, who lives in *Warwick-court*, *Holborn*, having a Child that was both deaf and dumb, took it to *Ward*, and told him, that she had been with Mr. *Chiselden*, and that he had examin'd the Child, and told her it could not be cured; upon which she says, that he, without any such Trouble, or Inspection, said, That he would lay a Wager with Mr. *Chiselden*, that he cur'd

cur'd the Child ; and thereupon order'd it to be brought to him three times a Week. The Gentlewoman gave him five Guineas, and came away, very joyful with the Hopes of having her Child cured ; and, accordingly sent it three times a Week to him, as he had order'd, for upwards of five Months, and he gave it such Medicines as he thought proper, particularly one of his *Pills*, which work'd so roughly, and disorder'd the Child to so great a degree, that they dar'd not venture to give it another. After this Gentlewoman had been at about *nine Pounds Expence in Coach-hire*, in sending her Child for so long a time to him, and she found the Child receiv'd no Benefit by the Medicines he had given it, she desisted to send the Child any more ; but, she says, he made use of many Experiments, to convince her that her Child was better, which, she thinks, were only mere Contrivances to amuse her, the Child being not, in any degree, better than it was when she took it first to him.

THE foregoing *Cases* are in various Distempers, I shall now give two in *Dropsies*, and six in *Cancers*, to shew, although *J. Ward* undertakes those Distempers, and would make the World believe that he cures them, that his Success in those Diseases is no better among those of his Patients, which have come to my Knowledge, than in any other.

CASE XLI. The Landlord, who kept the *Sunderland Arms* in *Sackville-street*, had a Dropsy, consulted *Ward*, took his Medicines, and died. He sent for *J. Garnier*, Apothecary, and *Stephens*, the Surgeon, before he died, but his Case was become desperate.

CASE XLII. *Elizabeth Read*, who kept the *Castle Ale-house*, near *Clerkenwell*, betwixt forty and fifty Years of Age, had some degree of a Dropfy; being desirous to get rid of her Disorders very speedily, took four of *Ward's Pills*, in the manner she was directed; they threw her into such a violent Loosness and Vomiting, that she died in about four Days, with her Head over the Bed-side.

CASE XLIII. Captain *Winter*, of *Stepney*, applied to *Ward*, for a Cancer which his Wife had had some time, and she followed his Directions, for some Months, till she died. But to write down the Particulars of what follow'd, upon using his Medicines, would be *too moving* a Relation. Dr. *Masse*, who lives in the same Neighbourhood, was consulted before she died.

CASE XLIV. A Gentlewoman at *Winchester*, her Name *Wendover*, had a Cancer; she took three of *Ward's Drops*, but they gave her no Relief; she grew worse upon it, and died.

CASE XLV. 'Squire *Borne*, in *Ormond-street*, had a Cancer, and apply'd to *Ward*; he follow'd his Directions a considerable time, and then died.

CASE XLVI. A Gentlewoman, who had a Cancer, took some Doses from *Ward*; but, instead of receiving any Benefit, she was forc'd to apply to Dr. *Pellett*, and *Loyd*, the Apothecary to the last of which she said, a very short time before she died, that *Ward's* Medicines had shorten'd her Days.

CASE XLVII. The Wife of one *Champion*, in *White-hart-court, Rosemary-lane*, had a Cancer in her Mouth; she put herself under *Ward's* Direction, and took his Medicines; amongst the rest, she received a Piece of Flannel, which she thought was a Quicksilver Girdle; this she wore some time, but grew much worse, and died.

CASE XLVIII. A Gentlewoman, one *Castruce*, I hear, is also dead of a Cancer, although she applied to *Ward*, and took his Medicines. *Dr. Mead* was consulted before she died, and *T. Graham, Esq;* was Apothecary.

CASE XLIX. *John Morford*, as he was crossing the Water, was taken with a Swelling in his right Eye, and after six Months time, was blind with both Eyes; he thereupon went to *Andrew Cowper*, a Surgeon, by *Rotherbith*, who immediately applied something, which relieved him; but *Cowper* died before he was much better. Upon *Cowper's* Death, he went to *Thomas's* Hospital, where he told *Chiselden* and *Fern* his Case, who gave him but little Hopes of Relief: However, he had then some Sight of his right Eye, and afterwards of his left Eye, and became so much better, that he could walk pretty well to any Part of the Town.

AFTERWARDS hearing of *Ward's* Fame in restoring the Blind to their Sight, he went to him, who gave him twice some of his *Liquid Snuff*, which work'd his Head very much, and put him to so much Pain, and caus'd such violent Head-achs, that he could not speak for some time, or hardly breathe, his Face and Nose burning, as if it would come off, and thereupon he was afraid to go to him any more; yet, after three Months time, he had the Courage to go again, which he says was on the

27th of *January*, 1734-5, and he then gave him another Dose of his *Liquid Snuff*. (being the third he had then taken) which tortur'd him as before; in three Days more he gave him a fourth Dose thereof, which also work'd violently, with a Spitting and Running at his Nose, and put him into very great Agonies, for about a Quarter of an Hour; but then he grew something easier, and went home. — His right Eye, which was his guiding Sight, then began to prick and shoot, and grew inflam'd and blood-shot, accompany'd with the Head-ach, and, in a Day or two, began to swell in a violent manner, which grew every Day worse and worse, so that he was in a very grievous Torture for near a Fortnight. He was admitted into *Guy's Hospital* in this sad Condition; but, in three Days after he came there, his Eye burst, and the whole Substance thereof ran out. When he came first to the Hospital, *J. Sharp*, the Surgeon, applied a fine cooling Ointment to it, which however did not abate the Heat, Swelling, and Pain thereof; but when it burst he was easier, although the Sight of it is lost for ever.

He continued in the Hospital about ten Days till his Eyes were easier; but it being impossible to recover his right Eye again, he was discharged and only admitted to go for such Medicines, which the Surgeons of the Hospital think proper to keep his left Eye cool and easy with.

CASE L. *James Gill*, (now a Labourer in my *Laboratory*) and his Wife, give the following Account. — They say, That about the 28th of *April*, 1735, they both together took their Child about ten Months old, to *Ward*, it had a Breaking-out on its Forehead, such as is common to Children. He look'd at the Child's Face, and said, 'I warrant you, poor Woman, I'll cure your Child.' —

He gave them a Bottle of Water, which he directed them to warm, wet a Rag with it, and apply it to the Child's Forehead, and also a small Phial of a clear Liquor, this he directed them to give One half of that Night, and the other half the next Morning; this was duly observ'd. The Liquor, which the Child took at Night, in Quantity about a Spoonful, vomited it very much, and next Morning the Child's Eyes were so violently swoln, that it could not see at all; its Face was swell'd almost as big again as it was before it used these things. In the Morning, the Mother thought she must notwithstanding give that other Dose; she did so, and it had the same Effect as the former. — That Afternoon, the Mother being frighten'd to see the Eyes and Face of her Child so much inflam'd and swell'd, took it again to *Ward*, desiring him, with Tears, to look at the Child, for she was afraid the Water had poison'd its Face. He encourag'd her to go on, saying, she must purge it off, and gave her again two more Doses of the same clear Liquor; those had the same Effect as the former, vomiting and straining the Child very much, but did not purge it at all, but threw the Child into Fits; it was extreme sick, some times look'd as if it was dead: The Mother was so frighted with the Operation of this Dose, that she did not give the Child the second Part next Morning, as she was order'd, but rested till the next Evening, when she gave it; and this again work'd as the former, and, instead of relieving the Child's Eyes and Face, it aggravated all these Disorders, the Sickness, Convulsions, Reaching, and Straining were worse; which, with great Pain and Anguish of its Eyes and Face, had reduc'd the Child to such Extremity, that the Parents call'd in their Neighbours, to see the Child die, the Mother thinking it was expiring on her

Lap.

Lap.—The Mother says, that he put some fort of Snuff up the Child's Nose, the second time she went to him, so that the Child's Eyes ran down with Water afterwards; but this did not relieve the great Anguish and Inflammation of its Eyes and Face.

SHE says further, that the 1st of *May* she wrap'd up her Child, and took it the third time to *Ward*; he pretended still to carry off all these Disorders, imputing those Swellings and Inflammations to the ill Humours of the Child, saying, that the Child's Mass of Blood was corrupted; but if she would go on and give the Child his Remedies, she needed not fear his making a perfect Cure. He then gave her two more Doses of the same Liquor, one of which she gave the next Evening. This work'd just as the other four had done, not purging at all, and increas'd the Swelling of the Child's Face and Eyes, to that degree, that the poor Infant was so harass'd with this rugged Medicine, that it was with Difficulty kept alive, being so extremely weaken'd before. Upon this violent Straining and Reaching, the poor Infant's right Eye burst out that Evening, and the crystalline Humour, which she call'd the Sight of the Eye, fell upon its Cloaths; the next Morning the other Eye fell out on the Pillow in like manner.—The poor Woman took the said crystalline Humour, or Apple of the Child's Eye that Day to *Ward*, to complain of her ill Fate: He seem'd pretty much surpriz'd, but gave her a Quart Bottle full of another Liquor, to wash the Seat where the Child's Eyes had been; but she had now lost all Confidence in his Judgment and Skill in Physick, and so never used it.—They both say further, that many of the Neighbours saw the Circumstances of this Child's swell'd Face and Eyes; —and after they had burst out, many saw the
Eye-

Eye-balls, particularly, *Hammond*, Apothecary, in *Blackman-street*, and many Officers and Soldiers, the Father then being a Soldier.

I HAVE seen this Child several times myself; it is a very strong hearty Child, and the Mother says, that neither the Child nor its Eyes were ill, or any-wise out of Order, when she went first to *Ward*, except the Breaking-out of its Forehead.

J. Gill and his Wife say further, That a Person came to their House, the Beginning of *February*, in a Livery; he enquir'd very strictly about this Affair, and told them how good and charitable a Man *Mr. Ward* was, and if the Child had receiv'd any Hurt from his Remedies, to be sure he would be kind to them; if they pleas'd, *Mr. Ward* would take the Child into his Hospital. ——— This they refus'd, thinking, that a Child without Eye-balls would not be long entertain'd there, lest People should ask how they came out. But *Gill* says there has been another Messenger at his House since the former, who has threatened to lay him up in Prison for Life, if he offers to say, that *Mr. Ward's* Medicines forc'd the Child's Eyes out.

SECTION V.

Some Authorities quoted of the Nature and Effects of Arsenick, shewing how they resemble those of Ward's Pill; and some EXPERIMENTS to discover, what are the component Principles of this Pill.

WE have a full Account of Arsenick in a Treatise lately publish'd by — Geofray, M. D. of Paris, on the *Materia Medica*, put into English by Dr. Douglass, the Substance of which is,

THERE are three Sorts of Arsenick, which are all made from the Mineral *Cobalt*, which comes out of Germany, and is found in our *Mendip-hills* in great Quantity.

THIS *Cobalt* is the most poisonous of all Minerals, is hard and blackish; it is put into proper Ovens to calcine; the Fumes which come from it, being collected in a boarded Funnel of 100 Ells long, are preserved to make Red Arsenick, by mixing it with Sulphur and some of the Spume of Copper.

YELLOW Arsenick with only a Tenth of Sulphur added to it.

WHITE Arsenick by a bare Sublimation.

THE calcined Cobalt, after the Evaporation of the Fumes, powder'd and calcin'd again and again till it is reckon'd perfect, is mix'd with 2 or 3 times

the Quantity of Powder of Flints, wet with Water, and suffer'd to grow into a hard Mass. This is called *Zaffera*, which is used to colour Glass and glaz'd earthen Ware blue. *Vid.* DALE Pharmacolog. sub Titulo *Cobalti*. ejusq; Supplement.

HAVING informed the Reader what *Cobalt*, *Arsenick* and *Zaffer* are, we shall proceed:

MEN of Learning generally agree, that of all the Ways to find out the Virtues of Medicines, the two following are the chief; the first is to strictly observe their Effects, the other, to trace them back to their component Principles.

THE former of these two Ways we have gone through in the preceding CASES, and laid before the Reader both the good and bad Effects of the *Pill* and *Drop*. By comparing these with what Authors of the greatest Credit say of the Effects of *Arsenick*, I think is the fairest Way to prove that *Arsenick* is in *Ward's Pills*; for as no two different Materials can have the same particular Effect upon human Bodies, so I conceive, that a Number of Examples fairly given, of the Effect of any Medicine, more strictly prove what it is made of, than any single Person's saying, although it were *J. Ward* himself, that it is made of this, or those Simples; one or two Examples may fail, from the great Variety of Accidents it may meet with in the first Passages of a few, but a large Number can hardly be thought to fail of giving the Learned in Physick most certain Tokens of what it is principally made of: We have therefore raised the first Number of 13 CASES formerly publish'd to 50. Upon hearing these latter CASES related to me, I freely declare, that I thought some of those terrible Effects were never caused by any Preparation of Antimony; none of these are known to bring off the Hair of the Head and Breast, and the Nails off the Fingers and Toes, which *W's Pill*

did in the 1st Case, tho' not then mention'd ; and C. 32. nor to cause such Eruptions in the Skin, as in CASES I. XXVII. XXXIV. nor bloody stools, which has been a common Effect of *Ward's Pill* in many of the CASES, and may very likely be omitted in many more, from the imperfect Relation which common Patients give of their Disorders ; nor to erode the Coats of the Stomach, as in CASE XVII. nor to cause sudden Mortifications, as in the same CASE. These Effects surely must proceed from something more poisonous than Antimony, and most probably from Arsenick. I am confirmed in this Opinion by a Case, which I recollect, of a Woman who took Arsenick ; for the Truth of which Case I desire that my Readers would accept of me as Guarantee.

WHEN this poor Woman had taken the Dose, it lay quiet for near two Hours, then she found a Burning in her Throat and Stomach, which she called the Heart-burn ; thence followed great Thirst, intolerable Pain in her Stomach and Belly, great Sickness, violent Dejection of Spirits, cold sweats, continual Reaching to vomit and Purgings ; at length extream Weakness and Faintness, bloody stools, and a most painful Tenesmus : These reduced her to the lowest Degree, notwithstanding the best Advice and Assistance. When the Violence of its Operation was carried off, the dire Effects appeared in her being emaciated ; her Hair came off her Head and Eye-brows, she had pricking pains in all her Limbs, and was many Months before she recovered strength.

My next Authority is a LETTER to Dr. Mead, concerning the Effect of *Arsenick* on human Bodies, publish'd in *Miscellaneous Observations* by P. Blair, p. 60.

N. B. I have noted in this *LETTER*, which of the former *CASES* does mostly correspond with the Symptoms specified in this *LETTER*.

‘ *Honoured and Learned S I R,*

‘ **Y**OUR Mechanical Essay of Poisons had
 ‘ not been long in my Hands, when it did
 ‘ me no small Service in two Observations I had
 ‘ Opportunity to make upon the Effect of *Arsenick*
 ‘ in human Bodies. The first was more dismal,
 ‘ because it answered the Design of killing the
 ‘ Person to whom it was given. The Event of
 ‘ the second was to better purpose, for the Person,
 ‘ who accidentally tasted of it, was fortunately
 ‘ cured, though not without the Hazard of her
 ‘ Life.

‘ I. As to the first, be pleas’d to accept of the fol-
 ‘ lowing History. A Baker married with an agree-
 ‘ able Woman, who, when big of the second
 ‘ Child, was seiz’d with such an *Urinæ suppressio*,
 ‘ that for the space of 3 Months before her Deli-
 ‘ very she could not evacuate her Urine without
 ‘ the Application of the *Catheter*. She was likewise
 ‘ so afflicted all that Time with *Hysterical* and *Agu-*
 ‘ *ish Paroxysms*, that she requir’d the constant At-
 ‘ tendance both of her ordinary Physician and A-
 ‘ pothecary; but being happily delivered, and in
 ‘ a fair Way of Recovery, her Husband hav-
 ‘ ing an Intrigue with a Strumpet, contriv’d to
 ‘ murder her by poisoning; he first attempted to
 ‘ do it by giving her a Cordial from the Apothe-
 ‘ cary, who, being accidentally cautious, gave him
 ‘ only *Cinnamon-water*, which was limpid, instead
 ‘ of a Cordial, made duskish by some Syrrup,
 ‘ with which he design’d to have convey’d the
 ‘ *Arsenick*. Being thus disappointed, he had his
 ‘ next Recourse to *Scots Sowens* or *Flummery*, in

which he desired his Maid to give her the *Arsenic*
nick, telling her it was one of the Powders the
 Physician had desired to give her for her Reco-
 very. The Maid, suspecting nothing, gave it
 her Mistress about eleven a Clock at Night; she
 had no sooner got it, than she fell a purging and
 vomiting, which continued with great Violence,
 till about four of the Clock in the Morning,
 when she died convulsive. Next Morning, all
 the Physicians and Surgeons in Town were, by
 the Magistrates, ordered to go and pass their
 Judgment concerning the Manner of her Death,
 and I being invited to open her, I began at the
Æsophagus, which I laid open, but found it no
 ways altered, for it seems the Poison had been so
 well wrapp'd up in the *Menstruum*, that it had not
 touched any part of its inner Surface. But when
 I came to the Stomach, I was surpris'd to see it
 so full of Liquor, considering that I was inform-
 ed, she had scarce eat or drank any thing the
 Day before she had got the Dose. It contain'd
 a greenish Substance, without any Colour or Ap-
 pearance of such a digested Mass, as uses to be
 in the Stomach, with several thick, greenish Co-
agulums, each about the Bigness of a Walnut,
 suspending some small Quantities of a whitish,
 gross Powder; when I had emptied this Liquor,
 I found the *Pylorus* all obduc'd with redish and
 blackish *Striæ*, being so many inflam'd Lines,
 resembling, as it were, the Divarications or
 Branchings of Blood-vessels, upon which the
 gross, whitish, hard Powder lay in such a Quan-
 tity, that after it was well dried, it weighed be-
 twixt a Scruple and half a Dram, beside what I
 could not get scrap'd up from the inflam'd part;
 from thence I continued to lay all the *Intestines*
 open down to the *Anus*, I found more of the
 same kind of Liquor all along, as I ripp'd them
 up,

up, being without either Colour, Consistence, or Smell of an Excrement; I sav'd so much of this Liquor as I could, and it fill'd a Quart-bottle, which was not a little singular, considering what she had evacuated before her Death, both by the Mouth and *Anus*, so that we may reasonably think, the *Glands* throughout the whole *primæ viæ* must have been most violently compress'd, when there was such a Quantity of extraneous Liquor squeez'd from them into the Cavities of the Stomach and *Intestines*. I shall not trouble you with explaining the *Phænomena* of this greenish Colour, nor of these *Coagulum*s, only observe, that they seem to be what *Arsenick* usually produces, when inwardly given, (CASE XIX.) as will further appear by

II. A Lady, who having sent to an Apothecary for a few Doses of *Testaceous* Powders against Worms for her Children, the Servant brought along with him some *Arsenick* to poison Rats. He, returning late at Night, put both Powders in the Dining-room till next Morning. The Lady, coming into the Room, and not knowing he had brought *Arsenick* also, opened the Paper which contained it, and tasted so small a Quantity as would adhere to the Tip of her Finger, and observing it more disagreeable, than the Powders she formerly was wont to give to her Children, look'd at the Title, and found it to be *Arsenick*; within two Hours, or a little more, afterwards, she found herself in great Disorder, but her Husband chided her, persuading her it was only an Apprehension, because she had touched the *Arsenick*, which, he said, must have been so small in Quantity, that it could do her no Harm; but she became still more faintish, till, being oblig'd to retire to her Bed-chamber, she fell down in a *Deliquium* upon the Floor, and lost

all

all her Senses, before she could be laid in the Bed. The Physician, from whom I had this History, being call'd, gave her an *Emetick*, which made her vomit a great Quantity of this greenish Liquor, as in the former Case, after which she evacuated by the *Anus* several *Globules* of greenish *Coagulums*, each (as my Author inform'd me) of the Bigness, Colour, and near to the Consistence of pickled Olives. These Evacuations being over, he found it convenient to give her *Alexipharmicks*, by which she sweated plentifully, and slept smoothly; when she awoke, he observ'd all her Skin speckled over with livid and purplish Spots, and it pleas'd God, by his Diligence, that within a few Days she recovered, and became perfectly well.

Thus you see the different Operations of *Arsenick* upon the Body, according to the different Quantities administrated; for, when a large Quantity was given, then it produc'd violent and dismal Effects upon the parts, to which it had the first Access; but in the second Case we may observe, how dangerous it is, when given in a very small Quantity; for, though it could not produce its Effects at first upon the *primæ viæ*, yet, after it was convey'd into the Blood along with the rest of the *Chylous* Substance, being further attenuated, several of the Particles could return by the *Glands*, operate upon the inner Surface of the Stomach and *Intestines*, and disturb their *peristaltick* Motion so far, as to make them throw out what was contain'd in them, *ἀνὰ τὴν κατὰ*, and so far to alter the Texture of the Humours in these *Glands*, as to make them appear greenish, and be coagulated; that these Effects were not produc'd, till after mixing with the Blood, further appears from these livid Spots, because such of the acrimonious and corrosive Particles.

‘ ticles, as had been convey’d to the Blood, were
 ‘ now expell’d (*extra aream circulationis*) at the
 ‘ Extremities of the Capillaries, where hesitating
 ‘ they made a *solutio continui* of the *Fibrillæ*, and
 ‘ shew’d the Appearance of this livid and blackish
 ‘ Colour. (CASES I. XXVII. XXXIV.)

‘ I COME, in the next place, to shew you, how
 ‘ far your valuable Treatise was useful to me in
 ‘ the first of these Observations.

‘ THE Husband of this Woman being carried
 ‘ Prisoner to *Edinburgh*, and try’d about three
 ‘ Months after, we, who were the Physicians, and
 ‘ Surgeons, (being *subpæna’d* as Evidences against
 ‘ him) came to be straitened in our Depositions,
 ‘ because of an Error in some Expressions in the
 ‘ Indictment; for, whereas it should have only
 ‘ been term’d poison’d, &c. in the general, they
 ‘ expressly nam’d it *Arsenick*, upon which we being
 ‘ positively interrogated, none of us could declare
 ‘ upon Oath, that it was *Arsenick*, but by the
 ‘ Effects, for which we produc’d your Essay as an
 ‘ Authority, which satisfied the Judges; whence
 ‘ we may observe, what a great Advantage it is to
 ‘ the Publick, when knowing and curious Persons
 ‘ of your Fame and Reputation think fit to com-
 ‘ municate their Thoughts to the World upon Sub-
 ‘ jects of that Consequence; and as I am hopeful
 ‘ this short Dissertation will not be unpleasing to
 ‘ you, so you may be assured, whenever I can learn
 ‘ of such, or the like extraordinary Occurrences,
 ‘ which probably may be worth your while, I shall
 ‘ not fail to acquaint you, being,

‘ *Honoured S I R,*

‘ *Your most humble and*

‘ Dundee, March
 ‘ the 20th, 1710.

Obedient Servant,

‘ *Patrick Blair.*’

THE next Authority I shall quote is Dr. *Geofray* aforefaid.

‘ ARSENICK is a powerful Corrofive, and reckoned among the ftrongeft Poifons. When taken inwardly it caufes many bad fymptoms, of which fome are common to it with other Poifons, fuch as Anxieties, Swoonings, Palpitations, a fudden Dejection or finking of the ftrength or fpirits, Stupors, Deliriums, convulfive Motions of the Limbs, Palfey, Heat and Corrofive of the Fauces (or Gums) Thirft, Fevers, Vomiting, pain in the Stomach, cold Sweats, &c. other fymptoms are peculiar to this poifon, fuch as not only an Erofion of the ftomach, but an Extenuation of it in fuch a manner, as that all its Coats taken together fhall not be thicker than a poppy-leaf in many places; and, at the fame Time, the fmall Inteftines are found corroded and perforated, a fudden fwelling, and Sphacelation of the parts of the Body, and after Death a more fpeedy putrefaction, than is obferved in other Cafes, efpecially in the parts of Generation belonging to Men; if Death does not immediately follow, the patient becomes afflicted with a heftick Fever, Marafmus, Palfey, Tremors, and fometimes Madnefs.’

Thofe fymptoms which this learned Chymift fets down, which Arfenick caufes in common with other poifons, are fo often enumerated in the foregoing CASES, that it is needlefs to obferve in which they are particularly mentioned: Thofe fymptoms, which are peculiar to Arfenick, he fays, are, *Extenuation of the Coats of the Stomach, and the fmall Inteftines corroded and perforated; like this was CASE XVII. a fudden Swelling, and Sphacelations of the Parts of the Body; thefe fymptoms*

over-

threw the patients in CASES XII. XVIII. and XXXIX. and went very near it in XLIX. and L. ‘ A more speedy putrefaction after Death, than is observed in other cases, especially in the parts of Generation belonging to Men;’ like to this were CASES XVI. XXVI. and this last Symptom was very surprising in CASE XXXIV. Lastly, he says, ‘ that if Death does not immediately follow, the patient becomes afflicted with a hectic Fever,’ as in CASES I. XXXVII. and many others; ‘ a Marasmus,’ as CASES XIII. XXXVII. ‘ a palsy,’ as CASES II. XXIV. XXVII. ‘ Tremors, and sometimes Madness,’ as CASES XVIII. XIX. and XX.

THE learned and most exquisite Dr. Stball, in his *Opusculum Chymico-Physico-Med.* in a Chapter, *Arsenicum Venenum*, p. 454, gives us the Effects of Arsenick after this Manner: ——— ‘ But the Effects which Arsenick produces, especially taken in some considerable Dose, are Anxieties, Faintings, a great and sudden Failure of strength, a Dulness and Delirium of the Mind, convulsive Motions, paralytick Interruptions of Motion, a Heat and Corrosion of the Fauces, Thirst, a Fever, Vomiting, Gripes, &c. a peculiar Erosion of the Stomach, not equally, but an Extenuation of it here and there, a sphacelation of the Genitals in Men, and, after Death, a sudden putrefaction there.’

THIS great Man, publishing his *Lectures*, being the Professor at Hall in Germany, begins the Month of November particularly on this Affair, intituling thus, Page 430.

Novembris, quo detegitur Archiater, seu Venenum pro Remedio venditum, Febrifugum Nequissimum.

THIS uncommon Febrifuge, it seems, was white Arsenick, given at Intervals with the *China China*, and is very well worth examining, the Effects corresponding very much with what is delivered in the former CASES. He gives several Cases and long Histories, which for Brevity we omit, shewing the great Abuse of the Publick, and the Danger of Physicians themselves using such pernicious Remedies.—This takes him up 30 Pages in 4to ; then he begins Cap. 7. with this Title,

Experientia frequenter funesta fida Monitrix.
Which is worthy Notice, and answers with the Plan in which we are now proceeding.

THE next Method to discover the Virtues of any Composition is, to trace it back to its first Principles ; to accomplish which I made the following *Experiments*.

EXPER. I. I took one of the blue *Pills*, and put it into a Glass of Water, there let it stand for some Hours ; when I touched it with my Finger, I found the glutinous part, which was used to form it into a *Pill*, dissolved. I then rubbed it gently with the soft part of my Finger, till the Water had wash'd all of it from the mineral part, which fell to the Bottom with some of the Blue, which I conceive is also mineral. I decanted the Water and put on more, rubbing the heavy powder against the Side of the Glass, till I supposed it thoroughly cleansed ; then I put the Water into Rotation, that it might carry off all the very small and lighter parts, and leave the heavy or mineral ones at Bottom, and so decanted again. I could then discern with my naked Eye a yellow, red and white powder, which seem'd to be very near the Weight of the *Pill* at first ; I put the Glass before the Fire, till it was dry, and then shook together, and put it to the Microscope, which place

placed on a Sheet of white paper in the clear Sunshine, and put the powder on a piece of common Crown Glass, so that by raising of it I could discover its Opacity or Transparency; there I discerned with much pleasure three Substances, first, a yellow and red transparent Glass, which I take to be the same Thing, and is Glass of Antimony; for Glass of Antimony, upon Trial, I found to be of different colours, some pale and barely yellow, some deep and almost quite red, &c. putting some powder'd Glass of Antimony to the Microscope, I found it impossible to discern any Difference of one from the other. The second was a white transparent powder, which would have put me to some Difficulty to discover, had I not guessed it by its Effect; I powder'd and wash'd some white Arsenick, then brought it to the Glass, and found that this was so like it, that it was quite impossible to discern any Difference in their Appearance one from the other: This, however, did not content me, because Experiments with Glasses only shew how they appear in colour, Shape, Transparency, &c. I thought therefore of some better Evidence, which was thus:

EXP. II. I took some of this wash'd powder, and put it upon a red-hot Bar of Iron, it melted together, evaporated all away, and cast up a Smoak, which stunk very offensively, like Leeks, and gave me a sudden Driness in my Throat: I took this for a full Discovery, that the white part of this blue *Pill* was Arsenick; nothing but Arsenick will give that rank, porraceous Smell; and trying a Bit of Arsenick, it fled quite off with a smoak, and gave just the same smell, only, as the powder had a Mixture in it of other Things, one of which was volatile, *viz.* the Glass of Antimony, and gives some little smell, but not any thing like

Leeks, and a third part which is not volatile, so the smell of this powder was not so rank, nor strong in proportion, as Arsenick itself. The Reason why it melted was, because the Glafs of Antimony readily melts, and, from as good a Computation as I can make from sight, I suppose there is a third part in Weight of Glafs of Antimony in that blue *Pill*, near two thirds of Arsenick, and a very small part of Cobalt, or Zaffre; for this is undoubtedly the third principle of his blue *Pill*.

To make it yet more clear, whether his *Pills* have Arsenick in them, I try'd one more *Experiment*, which Authors take much Notice of, and that was, If it would whiten, and harden Copper.

Exp. III. I took one of *Ward's* red *Pills*, which did not weigh quite one gr. and inclos'd it in a thin plate of Copper, and carefully luted the Joints, then put it into a gentle Fire, till it was just red hot; I took it out, and found it little different in Appearance; I put it then into an intense Heat, that the surface of the Copper began to melt; then I took it out, and opened it; I found the Copper much whiter, but hard as Iron. This I look upon to be a good proof of its being *Arsenical*. Dr. *Geoffray* above-quoted, p. 168. giving this Account of Arsenick. ' If melted, stratified, ' or cemented with Copper, it turns it of a sil- ' ver Colour; but as it impairs its Ductility, this ' Change of Colour is rendered of no Use.'

Exp. IV. Lest other Minerals may be supposed to harden and whiten Copper in like manner, I try'd one Grain of the *Regulus* of Antimony, after the manner above describ'd: It penetrat'd thro' the Plate of Copper very soon. yet did not harden or whiten it much, and went away through little Holes.

Holes, which it had eroded, in the upper Side of the Plate, in a white Fume; so that this Operation did not appear, in any manner, like that with *Ward's Pill*.

THERE is no other Matter, which has any powerful Effect on human Bodies, which is at all likely to whiten Copper, except Mercury sublimated. — I soon prov'd whether this was an Article in his *Pill*; first of all by comparing it in the Glass, which shew'd it to be very different, then I put *Oleum Tartar. per Deliquium* to a little Part of it, and it became of a fine yellow Colour; I separated a Particle of white crystalline Matter from the Principles of the *blue Pill*, and touch'd it with *Ol. Tartari*; but it chang'd not at all. — I put a Particle of white Arsenick to the same, and that did not change neither: From whence I conclude, that the white Part, which is in his *Pill*, cannot be sublimate.

I WENT on to examine the third Principle of the *blue Pill*, Zaffre; I wash'd some, and view'd it in the Glass: The purple Part of the Zaffre was exactly like it, but it was intermix'd with a Quantity of white transparent Particles, which, I suppose, were the Powder of Flints, which is used in making it, as p. 96. To discover, however, whether this was the same white Powder as in the *Pill*,

EXP. V. I separated some of the white Part which is in the Zaffre, and put it upon a red-hot Bar; it stood quiet, without Smoak or Smell, so did the Zaffre, try'd in the same manner; but I will not say, that I did not feel a little Dryness in my Throat. In the latter Case, I could not yet be content to think this third Part Zaffre, but I took some original Cobalt, and view'd it rough and uncalcin'd, that look'd far too metallick, yet of the same kind; I then put a little into a Tobacco pipe

Bowl, for I could obtain only about half a Dram, being an Article not used in Physick. When this had lain red-hot about Half an Hour, I took it out, and view'd it again, and found it most perfectly to resemble this third Powder in the *blue Pill*: But this Mineral itself was not so purely Cobalt, but had white flinty Parts in it, from the Impurity of the Ore.

EXP. VI. I mixt the three Substances together, Glas of Antimony gr. 8, Zaffre gr. 1, white Arsenick gr. 8, and wash'd them, as in Exp. I. and it appear'd, by the Glas, exactly, and almost to the most minute Circumstance, to be the same as *Ward's blue Pill*, when wash'd.—I mov'd the Microscope some Inches above the white Paper, and that let me see, that the Zaffre itself was a little transparent, and look'd *blue*, although, while the Glas stood upon the Paper, it look'd *purple*; it did just the same in *Ward's Pill*. And I may be as certain I think of these three Materials, by this Examine with a Microscope, as if I had an Ounce of each of his Materials to look at barely with my Eye. It is indeed more certain, in that the Glasses shew some Phænomena, which the bare Eye cannot discover; and, I believe, that every one will concur with me, that the more obscure and minute Circumstances of Distinction we can obtain of Things, the more certainly we can distinguish them, one from the other.

I SUPPOSE the *blue Pill* is colour'd with Powder Blue, which is itself made of Zaffre; this is arsenical, so is Smalt, another sort of Blue, which the Women should remember.

EXP. VII. I took a purpleish Pill, dissolv'd and brought it to the Glas, as in Exp. I. This I found to be almost all of it Cobalt calcin'd or
Zaffre

Zaffre, there being but little Difference in these two, as p. 96. There was, however, an Eighth part, or thereabouts, of red and yellow Glass in it, or Glass of Antimony. I prov'd this further, by the following,

EXP. VIII. I put of the *purple* and *blue* Pill, of each One half, on a red-hot Bar. — The *purple* one did not melt, but smoak'd, and retain'd its Form, only appearing as a shining Calx; — the *blue* one melted, smoak'd, and went almost all off. This Experiment shews, that the *purple* one is chiefly of fixt Principles, as calcin'd Cobalt, but the *blue* one of volatile ones, as Arsenick, and Glass of Antimony.

EXP. IX. To get a further Proof of these *purple* Pills being chiefly Cobalt, I mix'd the wash'd Powder of it, in Exp. VII. first ground fine in an Agate Mortar, with a little Oil of Lavender, and put it upon a Piece of white Glass, not crystal Glass, but Glass made white with Arsenick, to imitate *China* Ware. I also mix'd some Zaffre in like manner, and put it upon another part of the same Glass; — this Piece of Glass I put upon a Plate of wrought Iron, and so, by degrees, brought it to a strong Fire, placing Charcoals about it, as well as below, and let the Fire be urg'd, until the Glass melted, and stuck to the Iron Plate. — I took it out, and found that part, which had the *purple* Pill upon it, was ting'd blue, full as much as that which had the Zaffre: That Part which had the Pill upon it, had only a yellowish Border round the blue, which was caus'd very apparently by the Glass of Antimony. I take this to be an incontestable Proof, that the purpleish part in his *Pill* is Zaffre, or calcin'd Cobalt; for the Potters, who make the blue and white Ware,
and

and the Enamellers, tell me, that they have no other Material which tinges Glass blue.

Exp. X. I took a *red Pill*, and dissolv'd it in Water, as in Exp. I. and brought it to the Glass; it appear'd to be red Arsenick, and Glass of Antimony, equal Parts, with about a sixteenth part calcin'd Cobalt. I mixt therefore red Arsenick, pt. 8, Glass of Antimony pt. 8, calcin'd Cobalt pt. 1, wash'd, and view'd it in the Glass, at the same time, with the wash'd Powder of the *red Pill*. They appear'd so exactly alike, that I was entirely out of any Doubt; but, being willing to take another Proof of the *arsenical* Part, I put some of the wash'd Pill upon a red-hot Bar; it partly melted, with a blue Flame, and went off with a choaking porracious Smell; my Mixture did exactly so too. The Flame is owing to the Sulphur, which is used in making the red Arsenick, as p. 96, the melting also to the same Sulphur, and the Glass of Antimony, but the stinking choaking Smell to the Arsenick only.

Thus far I have discover'd the Principles of three different Sorts of his *Pills*; and I leave these Experiments to every single Person to try for themselves; they are a very cleanly Piece of Chemistry, the finest Lady may do them in her Closet.

ZAFFRE, or calcin'd Cobalt, being one of the Articles in his *Pills*, and one which is not used in Physick, may indeed cause some Query, whether that may not be a gentle and good Thing; and this is suppos'd to be the chief Article in his *purple Pill*.

I THINK it proper to make some Comparison with it and Antimony, there being a great Resemblance betwixt these two. This Mineral, viz. Antimony,

imony, is naturally a harmless Medicine, of which 60 Grains may be given in a Day, without causing much Disorder; but when it is calcin'd with gradual Fire, it becomes a grey Powder, of which one Grain, when fluxed into Glass, will show those evident Effects which we have mention'd, p. 24; and were the Fumes of this Calcination reserved, one Grain of those Flowers would be even as strong, and are what every Chymist reserves for Use, although very seldom prescribed, by reason of their Harshness.

Now, Cobalt is describ'd by Dr. *Geoffray*, p. 166, in the following manner:

• *German* Cobalt, of the Shops, *Cadmia Metallica of Agricola*, is a ponderous, hard, fossil Substance, almost black, not unlike Antimony, or some kind of Pyrites, emitting a strong sulphurous Smell, when burnt, often mixed with Copper, sometimes with Silver. It is dug out of Mines in *Saxony*, near *Goslar*, in *Bohemia*, in the Valley of *Joachim*, and in *England*, in the *Mendip-hills*, in great Quantities. It has so strong a corrosive Quality, as sometimes to burn and ulcerate the Hands and Feet of the Miners, and is a deadly Poison for all known Animals.

You perceive, by Exp. VI. that till the Cobalt is calcin'd, it has not either Colour or Shape of any of the Principles of these Pills, but afterwards it fully answers to one of them. Now, in this Calcination, tho' Cobalt emits Fume, as Antimony does, which being preserved, as we mention, p. 96, are converted into red, yellow, and white Arsenick, the Violence of which, it is useless to expatiate upon; the calcin'd *Caput Mortuum* may be fluxed into Glass, as the Antimony, only that the Antimony may be melted alone, and this requires some glacial Body, as Flints, or some alcalious Salt, to help it to flux. The Glass made of Anti-

mony is Red or Yellow, the Glass of Cobalt, Blue.——

If then this Cobalt bears such Affinity to Antimony, in so many Particulars, I am afraid that it is also like it, in its being above sixty times stronger, after it is calcined, than it was in its natural State; which truly need not be, if what Dr. *Geoffray* says is true: Yet we have too much Reason to think it is very violent, because the Flowers, which proceed from it, are so very much stronger than the Flowers of Antimony.

Dr. *Geoffray*, p. 40, concludes upon Experiments thus: ‘ After all the Chymical and Physick Trials which we make, in order to discover the Nature and Action of mixed Substances, we are not to use them in Physick, till we are sure that no Inconvenience will attend them, either from their being already made use of by Physicians of our own Time, from the Authority of Writers, who deserve to be believ’d, or from frequent Experiments made with them upon other Animals.’

As I have now given very clear Evidence, that these *Pills* have the worst of Poisons in their Composition, by the most perspicuous Manner of Seeing, by the Evidence of Feeling, Tasting, and Smelling, as well as by the direful Effects of them on human Bodies; and lastly, by Fire, discovering such Phænomena, which are so peculiar, that I can hardly think I have much erred: But shall now leave all Men to judge, whether this Labour which I have bestowed is not on a Matter of some Consequence.